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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

The weekly newspaper for pharmacy and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical and fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

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January 4, 1958

No. 4063

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 169

JANUARY 4, 1958

No. 4063

Salk-type Polio Vaccine

NORTH AMERICAN SUPPLIES ON THE WAY

SAMPLES of American and Canadian Salk-type poliomyelitis vaccine have passed tests of the Medical Research Council and bulk supplies that have been ordered are due to begin arriving early this month. Mass vaccinations are expected to start shortly afterwards.

Ten million children aged from six months to fifteen years, and more than 700,000 expectant mothers, are eligible to be registered for inoculation before next summer, and are free to decide for or against imported vaccine. Refusal of the imported type may considerably delay a vaccination for an individual. Home production of vaccine is steadily increasing, and it is understood that, even if a third injection is decided upon, imports will be needed only temporarily.

National Insurance

PAYMENTS FOR PART-TIME WORKERS

CHANGES are being made in the arrangements for determining the class of national insurance contributions to be paid by certain people in part-time employment, and regulations giving effect to the changes have been made by the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance. All operate from January 6. They follow recommendations by the National Insurance Advisory Committee. At present the general rule is that a Class 1 (employed person's) contribution need not be paid for less than four hours' work for any one employer in a week (eight hours for domestic work). From January 6 the rule will apply for not more than eight hours in a week, whether domestic work or not, unless the work is done in continuation of an employment that normally exceeds eight hours a week, when a Class 1 contribution is due unless the work done amounts to only four hours or less. Self-employed (Class 2) persons (including those working for an employer but treated as self-employed) who ordinarily earn less than 40s. a week (present limit 20s.) are to be classed as non-employed (Class 3).

A Part-time Pharmacy?

TONBRIDGE COUNCIL TOLD THE SNAGS

A TONBRIDGE, Kent, pharmacist has written to the local urban district council about a decision of the council to agree in principle to a chemist's temporarily using for business purposes a room in any house on the Higham Wood estate. The letter reads: "I understand that a part-time dispensing service is contemplated on the Higham

Wood estate." He continues: "I would point out that the premises for dispensing must be registered with the Pharmaceutical Society and that the hours of service for dispensing must be approved by the Kent and Canterbury Executive Council. I am given to understand that the latter would not be prepared to consider part-time service. Please understand I am only too willing to assist the council and the people of Higham Wood estate by any fair means in my power and if a pharmacist could be persuaded to open a pharmacy on the estate, I wish him the best of good fortune. However, I must point out that local pharmacists should, I feel, be considered first, and any arrangements that might be made should have their approval." A local newspaper has stated that a Tunbridge Wells chemist is interested in the council's proposal.

New Agricultural Poisons

ENDRIN AND FLUOROACETIC ACID

THE Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has made an Order, the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) (Endrin and Fluoroacetic Acid) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957, No. 2215), directing that the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Act, 1952, shall apply, as from December 25, 1957, to endrin and to fluoroacetic acid and its derivatives. The Act lays down precautions that must be taken for the protection of workers handling substances to which it applies.

Hire Purchase

NEW REQUIREMENTS ANNOUNCED

NEW legislation came into force on January 1 to help ensure that customers buying goods on an instalment basis know exactly what terms are offered. Under the Act a trader advertising hire-purchase or credit-sale facilities must set out full particulars of basic terms if they give details of deposit or instalments. He must display, in addition to the cash price, the down payment, instalments (size and number) and period of repayment, and must not highlight unduly the more attractive items in the terms of payment. Hire-purchase terms must be clearly

distinguished from credit-sale terms. Penalties of up to £100 may be imposed for failing to observe the Act which applies throughout Great Britain. Copies of the Act, the Advertisements (Hire Purchase) Act, 1957, are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Alkali Works

REGISTRATION UNDER A REVISED ORDER

AN Order that took effect on December 31, 1957, the Alkali, &c., Works (Registration) Order, 1957 (S.I. 1957, No. 2208) replaces a similar order of 1906. It prescribes that the register of certain works under the Alkali, &c., Works Regulation Act, 1906, shall be kept by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, prescribes the particulars to be contained in the register and in applications for registration, and makes supplemental provision as to registration and certificates.

A "LOCAL BYGONE"

The mortar illustrated, Dutch in origin, is in the possession of Mr. J. J. Broughton, M.P.S. (G. A. Hebblethwaite (Chemists), Ltd.), 16 Holderness Road, Hull. It has a lovely dark-green patina, weighs 103½ lb., is 11½ in. high, and has a lip diameter of 12½ in. Unusual in Dutch mortars is the decoration, which shows strong Italian influence (the band of acanthus leaves below the inscription and the band of grotesque masks and arabesques of flowers below that). The inscription, in Roman characters, reads PIETER OSTENS



GOOT MY TE ROTTERDAM A° 1680. Dr. Witto Koning, Amsterdam, has said that Pieter Ostens was born in Utrecht in 1628, and practised as a bell founder in Rotterdam. Two bells by him are still in use in the neighbourhood, one at Dirksland, made in 1668, and one at Vernis, made in 1672. There may be some of his bells in England. In 1665 he apparently sold two to a John Mackion, Glasgow, and though they never reached England, there may have been other commissions. But the mortar is rare and possibly unique. Even the Rotterdam Museum had no specimen. When it was acquired by the present owner the mortar was in an antique shop in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Cosmetics Preservation

INVESTIGATIONS WITH NON-IONICS

A PAPER on "The Preservation of Toilet Preparations containing Non-ionic Surface-active Agents" was given by Mrs. D. L. Wedderburn at the second scientific meeting of the session of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists on December 4, 1957. The lecture gave the results of investigations upon different types of non-ionic surface-active agents in conjunction with twenty-four different preservatives. The activity of many well known and commonly used preservatives was reduced, said Mrs. Wedderburn, in the presence of non-ionic surface-active agents and it was concluded that all products containing those agents require specially selected preservatives depending upon the type and amount of non-ionics present. Most of the observations carried out related to bacteria rather than to fungi because the activity of bacteria could be assessed by a numerical count. Both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria were studied. Spoilage by bacterial growth was no less important than spoilage by fungoid growth and was much more important with regard to safety in use. Bacterial growth might induce changes such as liquefaction, separation and grouping together of solid particles which might be wrongly assumed to be due to faulty formulation of the product before odour revealed the origin of the trouble. Apart from the inactivation produced by non-ionic surface-active agents other factors governing the selection of a suitable preservative were the pH of the product, the type of emulsion or system to be preserved, the nature of the pack or container in which the product was to be sold and the stability, toxicity and cost of the preservative.

Aspects of Cancer

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S REPORT

THE records of 84,495 persons with cancer of the breast, cervix uteri, prostate, stomach, intestine, rectum, lungs and skin were studied in a survey concerned with the development and treatment of cancer. A report of the work is contained in the supplement on Cancer to the Registrar General's Statistical Review for 1952, published on November 29, 1957. Data was obtained between 1945 and 1952 from the National Cancer Registration Scheme, a scheme based on the voluntary registration of cases by hospitals, whose primary objectives are to obtain information about the incidence of cancer according to the primary growth and about the survival of patients suffering from cancer. Among the aspects of the disease discussed were the changing liability to cancer with advancing age; the relation of age and the duration of symptoms to the stage which a growth has reached when the patient comes under observation at a hospital; the broad methods of treatment used and the proportion of cases to whom treatment designed to remove the growth was given, and the prospects of survival in relation to the age of the patient, to the duration of symptoms and to the form of treatment given. Prognosis was shown to

depend more upon the stage of the disease when treatment was commenced than upon any other factor.

Threat to Co-operatives?

M.P. ON DANGER OF ADVERTISING

"SEVERAL well-known firms claim, for tax purposes, an advertising expenditure which is over twice as much as the total production costs of the goods they sell," said Mr. J. Stonehouse, M.P., at Warrington at a recent conference organised by the local Co-operative Party. The Co-operative movement in Britain needed an aggressive expansion policy if it was to continue to hold its own against the progress of the multiple stores. The advertising of privately made goods was endangering the loyalty built up towards Co-operative productions. The new generation of householders were becoming mesmerised by the sheer volume and intensity of the advertising of a wide number of productions. Beyond a certain point advertising, which everyone realised had a legitimate part to play in the commercial life of the country, became "definitely anti-social" as practised by some firms.

"Boosting" Drugs

"A MENACE," SAYS A MEDICAL OFFICER

WIDELY advertised "boosting and soothing" drugs are largely a swindle or a menace, according to Dr. H. MacKenzie-Wintle (medical officer of health for South Oxfordshire) in his annual report published on December 27, 1957. "A few such preparations are advertised exclusively in the medical Press and can be used with beneficial results in rare instances and under medical guidance," he writes. "The best that can be said for many of those plugged in the newspapers is that they are useless and often expensive. But a number are dangerous, toxic and habit-forming. . . . It is long past the time that those drugs should come under the Dangerous Drugs Act."

Sound Waves in Surgery

MONEY NEEDED FOR RESEARCH

A NERVE specialist working at Liverpool University claims that research into surgery in which high-frequency sound waves are used is being held up by the need for £2,000. Dr. D. R. Bowsher returned two years ago from Harvard University where he worked with some American scientists on the new technique. Since then he has been trying to raise enough money to enable him to continue in this country. He needs about £2,000 capital for the equipment, and in addition the wages of an electronic engineer to run it. With the new technique a surgeon can make a lesion in any part of the body without damaging other or shielding tissue since the only thing which enters the body is a beam of sound waves. No knife "tracks" or scars are left after the operation and there is never any hæmorrhage. That is particularly valuable when the operation is in the brain since it allows surgeons to reach areas which cannot be reached by orthodox methods.

Chest Conference

MANUFACTURERS' EXHIBITS

THE Commonwealth Chest Conference organised by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and incorporating the Annual Conference of the British Tuberculosis Association, is being held at the Royal Festival Hall, London, from July 1 to July 4. The scope of the conference will be much wider than in the past as the activities of the association have been extended to cover diseases of the chest and heart. The programme is to include discussions on the prevention of tuberculosis and other chest diseases—including lung cancer, bronchitis, asthma and pneumoconiosis—and on the latest clinical developments in treatment. Manufacturers of pharmaceutical products, x-ray apparatus and photographic materials, surgical instruments and hospital equipment are among those staging special exhibits. Among the companies to be represented are: Boots Purc Drug Co., Ltd.; Courtaulds, Ltd.; Geigy Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.; Kodak, Ltd.; Smith & Nephew, Ltd.; and A. Wander, Ltd. Full particulars of the Conference may be obtained from the Secretary-General, NAPT, Tavistock House North, London, W.C.1.

Christmas Stock Theft

£200 RAID AT WORTHING

THIEVES struck for a second time at the Montagu Street, Worthing, Sussex, branch of Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., recently. Goods stolen, worth £200, included sixteen electric shavers, nine cameras, four travelling clocks and two attache cases. The theft was discovered by staff arriving for work in the morning. A pane of glass had been removed from a skylight opening on the flat roof of the store and a stockroom door was burst open. But most of the goods were taken from the main shop. Electric shavers and cameras were also among goods worth about £450 stolen from the shop in June 1957.

Retail Sales

BOARD OF TRADE STATISTICS

RECENTLY issued Board of Trade statistics show that sales of chemists' goods by independent retailers were 6.7 per cent. lower in September 1957 than in August, but 10.3 per cent. higher than in September 1956. Large retailers' sales were 7.4 per cent. less than in August but 7.6 per cent. higher than in September 1956. Sales by Co-operative societies were 6 per cent. higher than in August 1957 and 14.3 per cent. higher than in September 1956. The figures do not allow for chemists' receipts under the National Health Service.

Health Service Pay

CLAIM FOR 5 PER CENT. INCREASE

THE trade unions concerned in the pay dispute involving 40,000 National Health Service clerks have decided to make a new claim for a 5 per cent. increase and are expected to lift the ban on overtime work which has been operating for six weeks.

NEWS IN BRIEF

PETERBOROUGH traders are protesting to the local authority that water charges in the city are too high.

SHOPKEEPERS in Kingston, Surrey, are planning a protest meeting over a police ban on car-parking in the market area.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed by Mr. Henry Brooke (Minister of Housing and local Government) to prepare a new list of all types of plant and machinery which are rateable.

THREE boys were injured at Ealing recently when a bomb they were making with weed-killer and icing sugar exploded. Two suffered hand and/or head and eye injuries and were detained in an Ealing hospital.

A NOTICE (No. 425) has been issued by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise giving the conditions upon which relief from payment of Customs duty may be granted on goods imported for industrial research.

ELECTED a member of Council of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers recently was Dr. J. E. Taylor (Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd.). Mr. M. J. C. Hutton-Wilson (British Chrome & Chemicals, Ltd.) has been co-opted to fill the vacancy thus created.

DETAILED costing returns for the year ended March 1957 covering some 2,500 hospitals in the National Health Service in England and Wales, published by the Ministry of Health on December 20, 1957, reveal that the average patient-week cost is £19 11s.

THE Colonial Research Council, in its report for 1956-57, records grants of £1,609 for chemoprophylactic drug trials at the West African Institute of Trypanosomiasis Research, and of £1,600 for herbicides research at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.

REVISED editions of the Import List, No. 31 (Sale), and of the Export List, No. 33 (Sale), are being published for use as from January 1. The section headings in certain divisions of each of the lists have been revised, and entries, shipping bills and specifications lodged on and after January 1 are required to conform to the revised headings in the appropriate list.

MEDICAL, dental, pharmaceutical and ophthalmic lists are no longer to be held at all post offices. They will continue to be available at all Crown offices. Where experience has shown that there is no call for the lists by the public or where local knowledge of the professional people in the district is adequate even in emergency, the lists may be withdrawn.

THE 1957 Report of the Standing Advisory Committee on the Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Explosives in Ships has been accepted by the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation and is available from H.M. Stationery Office, price 25s. The Report, which supersedes the 1951 Report (known generally in shipping circles as the "Blue Book") contains the Committee's recommendations for the transport by sea of a large variety of hazardous substances.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

A Free Hand

It appears from a report you publish under the heading "Irish News" that difficulty with medical calligraphy is not confined to the district in which I carry out my pharmaceutical duties. The problem is not unknown in Northern Ireland, and it may be that in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Malaya—to name only some of the places taking part in the "Christmas Commonwealth Reunion" broadcast on Christmas Day—difficulties of a like nature exist also. The complaint before the Northern Ireland Health Services Board (p. 685) is quite specific, and relates to one particular doctor whose prescriptions are alleged to be illegible. The Board itself has studied photographs of the writing in question, and it is evident from the report that the complaint is not a new one. The steps taken to deal with the menace—for the Board regards the matter in that light—are twofold. The doctor is to be asked for an immediate assurance that he will in future write legibly. At the same time the medical advisory committee recommends that chemists in the area should be informed that payment should not be made for illegible prescriptions dispensed in the future. That seems to me to be a tricky proposition, for it opens up the larger question of "illegible to whom?" I have not seen the writing myself, and am prepared to believe it would baffle me, but I confess I cannot see the logic of withholding payment from the chemists who have dispensed prescriptions afterwards adjudged to be illegible. There would seem to be other avenues to explore. Why not have a whip-round and buy a portable typewriter? Or pay the fees for a course in Italian cursive? The good people of Northern Ireland might even consider circulating a framed copy of the following by W. R. Lethaby: "A common interest in the improvement of ordinary handwriting would be an immense disciplinary force; we might reform the world if we began with our own handwriting, but we certainly shall not unless we begin somewhere."

Initials

A letter on p. 689 from Mr. P. J. Parr draws attention to possible confusion arising as a result of using the abbreviation ATP for a product recently discussed in your columns, since another substance of a totally different chemical and therapeutic nature appears to be also known by those initials. We live in a world of abbreviations to which the recent war contributed more than its fair share. The late Mr. Tommy Handley appreciated the humorous possibilities of that type of "shorthand," and he exploited it very neatly. Pharmaceutically speaking, there are examples which appear on prescriptions from time to time. They may appear to save the time of the doctor when he writes his prescription, but they are open to the same objections as those raised in Northern Ireland over bad writing—they could be dangerous. FAC has on occasion been found to mean ferri et ammon. cit., but HAC was found on inquiry to be unrelated, being in fact hydrarg. ammon. chlor. The scientific prescriber sometimes writes H_2SO_4 q.s., but for some unknown reason does not detail the formula for quinine sulphate.

Indian Brandy

The report of the Birmingham analyst with reference to the varying samples of Indian brandy is of great interest in showing the tenacity with which traditional household remedies hold on to life. The analyst appears to have gone to considerable trouble in trying to ascertain the origin of the preparation, and he speculates (p. 683) on the extent to which the "beverage" is consumed in this country. In my experience I have only twice been asked for it, and on both occasions the demand came from Birmingham exiles. Has the preparation only a Midlands reputation? Or is it widespread? I hope your correspondence columns will, in the next week or two, throw some light on the origin, composition and local knowledge of a "brandy" which has become a "brandee."

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Gaelic Athletic Club

ANNUAL MEETING AND DINNER

THE Dublin College of Pharmacy Gaelic Athletic Association Club has been demoted from senior to intermediate status. That was reported by the club secretary in his report to the recent annual meeting, at which Mr. M. Hanna presided. Mr. J. O'Brien (secretary) said that the year was not by any means the club's best so far as results of matches was concerned. Mr. B. McWee moving the adoption of the report said he did not like the way in which they had been treated by the County Board officers. Mr. O'Brien said it was unlikely the club could carry on in senior football, where they would be required to play matches three Sundays out of four. It was then decided to field an intermediate team. Mr. M. Power (president, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) was elected *President* of the Club, and Mr. H. P. Corrigan (the Society's vice-president) as *Vice-president*. Mr. T. Moran was elected *Captain*, Mr. J. Gaffney, *Vice-captain*. The following were elected to the committee: Messrs. C. Conefrey, M. Hanna, P. Leydon, M. Giblin, T. Bree, T. Lawlor, S. Moran, T. Curneen, and J. O'Brien. At the first committee meeting following the annual meeting the following officers were elected: *Chairman*, P. Leydon; *Vice-chairman*, T. Curneen; *Secretary*, J. O'Brien, *Treasurer*, C. Conefrey.

Mr. Corrigan was guest of honour at the captain's dinner held in Dublin, recently, at which there was a good attendance of members of the Club and friends. The toast of "Ireland" was given by Mr. T. Moran (captain). Mr. Shannon proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland" and Mr. Corrigan responded.

Special I.D.A. Meeting

DUBLIN ASSOCIATION TO BE FORMED

IN response to the request of many pharmacists it was agreed at a special meeting of the Irish Drug Association held at the College of Pharmacy, Dublin, in December 1957, to form a local association of the I.D.A. for Dublin and district similar to other local associations operating throughout the State. Mr. F. J. ROBINSON (president of the I.D.A.), who was in the chair, stated that a meeting would be called after Christmas to form the Dublin Association. In a review of the findings of the Fair Trade Commission (C. & D., July 13, 1957, p. 31), Mr. Robinson thanked I.D.A. members who rallied round the committee in so many ways. They gave subscriptions to establish a fund, and despite all provocation by outside traders supported the committee's decision to stand firm on prices. "Today, therefore," said Mr. Robinson, "we have no price cutting among chemists such as exists with grocers, tobacconists, wireless traders and drapers. Chemists are an honourable, decent body who, as stated in the Fair Trade Commission's report earn moderate profits, having regard to the

chemist's professional training, and who are being much maligned in many quarters. The question of appointing a public relations officer or Press agent for pharmacy, be it by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland or the Association, has been mentioned at many meetings during the past decade, and the time has now come when the money will have to be found for such a person. Press opinion or Press statements measure a lot nowadays and cannot be ignored. Likewise political opinion and political criticism must be taken into consideration." Concluding, he said: "In an age of rivalry between all traders and with competition in the distribution trade very keen, time will show that the I.D.A. has protected the chemists and its members better than any similar organisation. We have not lost ground or members like every other association. We are still the strongest trade association in the country, and are now firmly established with the Government by becoming a pricing body." In discussion matters raised included dispensing by hospitals, allowances for lines which had rapidly become obsolete, and the need for ethical advertising. Mr. P. A. BRADY, T.D., paid tribute to the work done by the joint committee at the Fair Trade Commission inquiry. They were to be congratulated on what they had achieved. The meeting considered a demand put forward by the two trade unions catering for pharmacy employees for an increase of 10s. per week, and made their views known to the committee which will conduct the negotiations.

Post-graduate Study

FURTHER COURSES PLANNED

A COURSE of five lectures on "The History and Development of Psychiatry" was recently completed at the College of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, Shrewsbury Road, Dublin. The lectures were given under the auspices of the Post-graduate Study Group of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland by Drs. J. Stack, D.P.M., D.Ch., and S. Desmond McGrath, F.R.C.P.I., D.P.M. Many pharmacists attended the course. The committee of the Group is organising two further courses of study if the response warrants them. For that purpose they wish to know the number of pharmacists in the Republic who would take either or both of the courses. Communications should be sent to the secretary of the Group. Fees (not exceeding 42s.) will depend on the response. The courses envisaged are:—

1. A correspondence course for country pharmacists. It will deal mainly with the mode of action of a large number of drugs used in treating various pathological conditions, and will be divided into twelve parts, covering the pharmacology of drugs used in disorders associated with the cardiovascular, endocrine, nervous systems, etc.

2. An intensive course lasting several days on medical appliances. Held at the College, it is being arranged in collaboration with the Institute of British Surgical Technicians, and will deal with the treatment of hernia. The fee for the course will not exceed 42s.

THE NORTH

Associates' Section

MONTHLY COMMITTEE MEETING

AT the December 1957 meeting of the committee of the Associates' Section, Ulster Chemists' Association, held in Belfast, Mr. W. T. Hunter (chairman) presided. Mr. Hunter welcomed Mr. J. M. McC. Thompson and Mr. J. Johnston on their first attendance as committee members. A letter from the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland was read which informed the committee that for the past year the Society's Law Committee had been compiling a pharmaceutical calendar, and that the material was ready for publication. A report of the social subcommittee meeting held on December 6 was received, and it was agreed that the cost of tickets for the annual dress dance (which is due to be held on February 20) should be increased to 10s. 6d. It was also agreed that tickets should be available only to associates (maximum of four per associate) from January 6–20 and that afterwards tickets should be for general sale. A letter was read with which was enclosed a copy of the proposed wages scale (C. & D., October 12, 1957, p. 396) and it was agreed that a letter should be sent to the Association's executive committee stating that the associates' section was in agreement with the wages, terms and conditions. It was agreed that £25 should be given to the Northern Ireland Chemists' Benevolent Fund. Mr. R. HOLLIDAY stated that he wished to tender his resignation from the committee, because he was taking up an appointment in England. Mr. HUNTER expressed regret at losing Mr. Holliday's services, and wished him every success in his new position. Mr. H. M. Hamilton was then appointed *treasurer* in succession to Mr. Holliday, and Mr. N. Appleton *assistant treasurer*. The chairman then called on Mr. G. E. McIlhagger to present a gift to Mr. Holliday to mark the occasion of his forthcoming marriage. Mr. Holliday suitably replied. The following were approved for associateship: *Pharmaceutical Chemist*, Mr. D. L. Kelly; *Unqualified Assistants*, Mr. S. G. Hayes and Mr. G. Moss; *Apprentice*, Mr. R. Dick and Mr. R. J. Scott.

Hospital Pharmacies

AN INVESTIGATION OF PROBLEMS

FOLLOWING a survey of hospital pharmacies by Mr. A. Templeton, M.P.S.N.I., the Northern Ireland Hospitals Authority has appointed a committee to investigate and advise on the various problems including:— The range of work to be undertaken at hospital pharmacies; design and equipping; staffing, and arrangements for the making of appointments; the training of, and the advisability or otherwise of refresher courses for, hospital pharmacists; records, stock control and stock-taking methods; and the use of surplus stocks. The committee includes Messrs. J. Coulter, M.P.S.N.I., T. R. Lowther, M.P.S.N.I., W. A. Norris, M.P.S.N.I., J. H. Restrict, M.P.S.N.I., J. J. Ward, M.P.S.N.I., and C. W. Young, F.P.S.

BIRTH

IREDALE.—Recently, to Margaret, wife of Mr. R. S. Iredale (assistant advertisement manager, Vitamins, Ltd.), a son, Ian Frank.

MARRIAGES

WILSDON—SUTTON. — At Longton Methodist Church, Lancs, on December 28, 1957, Donald G. Wilsdon, M.P.S., 199 Layland Road, Southport, Lancs, to Isobel Sutton, The Mount, Liverpool Road, Longton, Lancs.

Silver Wedding

WALLACE—BURNETT.—At Dalry Congregational Church, Edinburgh, on December 26, 1932, Harry L. Wallace, M.P.S., to Nan Burnett. Present address: 119 Albert Drive, Glasgow, S.1.

DEATHS

ATHERTON.—Recently, Mr. Samuel Atherton, M.P.S., formerly in business at 25 Stand Lane, Radcliffe, Lancs, aged sixty-three.

DOBSON.—On December 30, 1957, Mr. Paul Dobson, F.P.S., Larkfield, Ring Road, Bramley, Leeds, 13, aged fifty-seven. Mr. Dobson, who was superintendent chemist of the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., had served the Society for thirty-four years. During that time he opened a central pharmacy and nine branches. Before the advent of the National Health Service he was a member of the Central National Health Insurance Committee and after 1948 a member (representing Co-operative Societies) of the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee and of the Staff side of the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council. He was also a member of the West Riding Pharmaceutical Committee. For a number of years Mr. Dobson was a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's board of examiners, and he was twice chairman of the Leeds Branch of the Society.

Mr. T. Heseltine, Normanton, writes: The passing of Paul Dobson came as a profound shock to his many pharmaceutical colleagues. Paul was undoubtedly one of pharmacy's gentlemen in every sense of the word, and it will be more than difficult to fill the gap which his untimely death has created within his chosen profession. I consider myself fortunate in being able to count Paul a personal friend, and I offer to his wife, who was always a source of encouragement to him, my sincere sympathies.

On behalf of the Leeds Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, the Leeds Pharmaceutical Committee and the Leeds Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union, Messrs. W. Howarth, J. Schofield and F. Mitchell write: By the passing of Paul Dobson we have

lost one of the most forthright and far-seeing figures in pharmacy today. Leeds pharmacists will find him irreplaceable, he was always welcome at every type of branch activity, be it Society, N.H.S., or N.P.U. Paul had been treasurer of the Leeds Branch for twenty-five years and its chairman on two occasions. He lived for pharmacy and had a great administrative ability, as shown by his work both locally and nationally on the N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee. Pharmacy education was uppermost in his mind and it is our regret that he did not live long enough to see the realisation of his ambition, a school of pharmacy in Leeds. . . . He had a high conception of professional ethics and a strong allegiance to his brother pharmacists. Little is known by the majority of members of the time and energy he devoted to pharmaceutical work, but we in Leeds and district feel that no praise could be too high for a man of the calibre of P. D. That his career should be terminated so suddenly will be deplored by pharmacists everywhere and to his widow we would like to offer our heartfelt sympathy.

EWINS. — On December 24, 1957, Dr. Arthur James Ewins, F.R.S., aged seventy-five. Dr. Ewins was director of research at May & Baker, Ltd., for many years.

In 1899 he joined the staff of the Wellcome Physiological Laboratories at Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, and worked under the late Professor George Barger. He graduated from the Chelsea Polytechnic in 1906, receiving his B.Sc. with Honours and in 1914 was awarded his D.Sc. Subsequently he worked at Brockwell Hall with Dr. (later Sir Henry) Dale on acetylcholine (which he had isolated from ergot in 1914) and choline esters. Those very important biochemical and physiological investigations formed the beginning of a long and valued friendship between Ewins and Dale and when Dale joined the Medical Research Committee (War Council) in 1914, Ewins went with him and continued his chemical and biological research. After some investigations into methods of preparation of German drugs—the supply of which was suddenly cut off by the war—Ewins joined May & Baker, Ltd., at Battersea, early in 1917 and for some years he undertook the management of the production side of the factory. During that time he was concerned with the manufacture of neoarsphenamine at the Bell Lane, Wandsworth, works of May & Baker. Under his guidance a flourishing research organisation grew up and he was eventually appointed to the board of directors as director of research. Numerous publications in the *Journal of the Chemical Society* bear testimony to the activities of his research team in the field of organic arsenicals and other

chemotherapeutic substances. He also published many papers in the *Biochemical Journal* and the *Journal of Physiology*. Perhaps his best-known achievement was the discovery in 1937, with his colleague Dr. M. A. Phillips, of sulphapyridine (M&B 693), the first chemotherapeutic agent for the treatment of pneumonia. That was followed by the synthesis of sulphathiazole by his co-worker G. Newbery in 1938, and later by the discovery of the aromatic diamidines as curative agents against trypanosomiasis and leishmaniasis. Ewins was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1943. He continued to direct, until his retirement in March 1952, the research organisation which he had built up.

GREEN.—On December 7, 1957, Mr. Harold Walter Green, M.P.S., 37 Watlands View, Wolstanton, Newcastle, Staffs, aged eighty-two. In April 1957 Mr. Green completed fifty years as a member of the Pharmaceutical Society.

JOHNSON.—At his home, 26 Tinwell Road, Stamford, Lincs, Mr. George Arthur Johnson, M.P.S., aged eighty-seven. Mr. Johnson was in business at 2 Red Lion Square, Stamford, for many years after working in Rugby, London and Malvern. Mr. A. B. Johnson, M.P.S., his eldest son, joined him in the business in 1931 and has been in charge since his father's retirement.

LATHBURY.—On December 5, 1957, Mr. Percy Edward Lathbury, M.P.S., whose address on the register was 65 Coleshill Street, Birmingham, aged sixty-four.

PATTERSON. — On December 8, 1957, Mr. Arthur Colling Paterson, M.P.S., 24 Guilford Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey. Mr. Patterson qualified in 1911.

SIMPSON. — At his home, 17 Woodlands Road, Motherwell, on December 21, 1957, Mr. Thomas Simpson, M.P.S., aged eighty-two. Until his retirement at the beginning of the second world war Mr. Simpson had been in business as a chemist for almost forty years in Motherwell. Mr. Simpson was born in Hamilton. For a year or two before the first world war he worked as a chemist in Ceylon. He was a fellow of the British Optical Association.

SWIRE. — On December 29, 1957, Mr. Percy Wignall Swire, M.P.S., 246 Kings Cross Road, Halifax, Yorks. Mr. Swire qualified in 1902 and took over the business established over eighty years ago by his father, Mr. Jabez Swire. He had held many offices in the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and was a branch president in 1929. He became a member of the former Halifax Insurance Committee in 1915 and was vice-chairman in 1922, chairman in 1923, vice-chairman again in 1940 and chairman for a second time in the following year. He was a Freemason and a past Master of the Lodge of Probity No. 61. He was Master during the lodge's bi-centenary year in 1938. In his earlier years Mr. Swire was well known locally as an elocutionist. In 1955 he received special greetings from the Pharmaceutical Society on completion of more than fifty years' service. He was uncle of Alderman F. H. Swire, M.P.S., deputy mayor of Halifax. He leaves a widow.

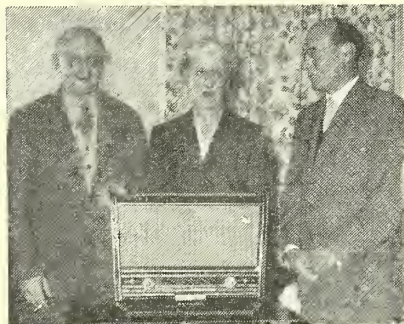


PERSONALITIES

DR. J. B. FIRTH (head of the Home Office Forensic Science Laboratory, Preston) who retired on December 31, 1957, intends to continue in a consultative capacity. His appointment to the North Western Laboratory in 1938 followed twenty years as a university lecturer in chemistry. He has carried out laboratory investigations in connection with almost every major crime in the North-west area and in other parts of Britain.

MR. D. M. MOULDEN, Bingley, Yorks, a former lecturer at the School of Pharmacy, University of London, has gained his Ph.D. degree. He left the School of Pharmacy in 1951 and, after part-time study at the Battersea Polytechnic, was admitted in 1954 a graduate member of the Institution of Chemical Engineers. Mr. Moulden's thesis for his doctorate was on "Some Aspects of Extraction in Solid-liquid Systems." Early in 1958 Mr. Moulden is taking up a post as a chemical engineer with I.C.I., Ltd. (dyestuffs division), Grangemouth, Stirlings.

MISS DOROTHY FLEMING, chief pharmacist at Halifax General Hospital, who is retiring after twenty-four years' service, was the recipient on December 2, 1957, of a pair of travelling cases given to her on behalf of the hospital House Committee. Mr. C. A. Ramsden (chairman) said the Committee appreciated a department which apparently ran itself. It



Miss Fleming with Dr. Deitch and Mr. Ramsden.

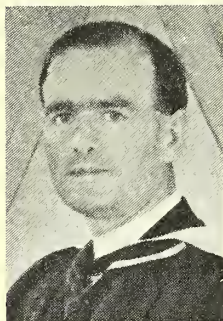
could not do so unless it had an extremely good head, and that was a matter both of efficiency and of character. On behalf of the hospital staff Dr. H. I. Deitch (a member of the group medical staff) presented Miss Fleming with a radio set. In a speech of thanks Miss Fleming said that her recollections of the hospital, to which she had gone as its first pharmacist, were of a hospital of great personal endeavour and a great spirit of service. She was sorry to break a link that had lasted so many years.

LORD WAVERLEY, on whom the Order of Merit was conferred in hospital recently, was a Civil Servant at the time the National Insurance Act, 1911, was passed, and had taken part in negotiations on such matters as prescription pricing. As Sir John Anderson he addressed the centenary celebrations of the Pharmaceutical Society in April 1941. Later, as Lord President of the Council, he was responsible for the

affairs of pharmacy so far as they came within the purview of the State.

MR. F. E. WHITFIELD, M.P.S., 167 King Street, Great Yarmouth, who retired from business recently, was thanked at the quarterly meeting of the Yarmouth Executive Council on December 18, 1957, for all he had done for the Council and for the Insurance Committee which preceded it and of which he had been a member since 1912. Mr. Whitfield will continue as a member of the Executive Council for another two years.

MR. JOHN ANNERSLEY MYERS, who takes up his duties as chief pharmacist at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary in March (see C. & D., December 28, 1957, p. 689), qualified as a pharmacist in January 1940.



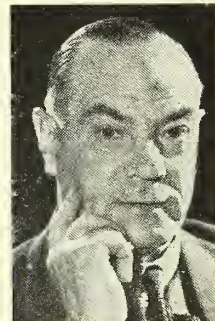
He was educated at St. Bede's Grammar School, Bradford, and in his final year was a house captain and a member of the senior school football, swimming and running teams. After working in the pharmacy department, Bradford Royal Infirmary, from July 1933 to August 1935 he took a three-year course in pharmacy at Bradford technical college, supplemented by tuition in aseptic technique in the laboratories of the Bradford city bacteriologist. In July 1940 he gained the B.Pharm. (London) degree, took first place in the Pharmaceutical Society's Prize examination, and was awarded the Pereira medal and Frank Edward Harrison and Hills prizes. In June 1952 he gained a Diploma in Public Administration, and in June 1955 the LL.B. degree, Leeds University. From March to December 1940 he was locum to the deputy chief pharmacist, Royal Infirmary, Bradford, and from January 1941 to January 1942 pharmacist at the Leicester Royal Infirmary. Between February 1942 and March 1944 he was Admiralty pharmacist at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, Hants, where for part of the time he lectured to classes of seventy to eighty men on the use of drugs issued to H.M. ships. In September 1946 he became chief pharmacist at Bradford Royal Infirmary. Mr. Myers has published numerous technical articles.

MR. NICHOLAS H. SCROOPE, Ph.C.I., a Licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland since May 1949, writing recently to the registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, mentioned that he had been elected a member (for the Copperbelt area) of the newly created Federal Pharmaceutical Society of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In the same month (September 1957) as he was elected in Rhodesia, "my best friend from lecture days, Kevin Banks, was co-opted to the Council of the Irish Society... My con-

gratulations and good wishes to him. It is an honour long deserved, and the Council has gained a member whose work and energy will be devoted wholly to its interests." Mr. Scroope has greater distances to contend with. To attend the first meeting of his Council held at Victoria Falls in October 1957, he had to motor 550 miles on a Friday night, and the same distance home on the Monday morning. "I cannot emphasise too much," wrote Mr. Scroope, "the opportunities which exist here for qualified pharmacists. At present I manage a shop with a staff of twenty-five. Five of us are qualified and all are well paid. We have six Irish people on the staff, of whom only myself comes from Eire, the other five being from the North. The territory is developing rapidly and there is an ever-increasing demand for qualified people. The climate is good and conditions acceptable, so that it could be a wonderful outlet for your Irish chemists."

MR. L. S. W. SOUTHON, who retired on December 31, 1957, from the

chairmanship of Southon Laboratories, Ltd., London, S.W.15, had spent his whole working life in or around the drug trade. If he had strictly followed the wishes of his father, the late Mr. James Edward Southon, M.P.S., Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3, he might himself have qualified as a pharmacist. Instead, though he joined his father in business in 1916 after leaving the City of London School, he turned his attention to manufacture. Using the basement of his father's premises, he started up as a manufacturer of atmospheric disinfectants. In 1920 he moved to his own premises at 101 Leadenhall Street and, trading as Ados, Ltd., built up an expanding business. Before long he had engaged representatives and, in the twenty years that followed, he developed a lively enterprise which, as the years went on, embraced many other lines suitable for industrial users. In 1940 the business had reached a stage at which it needed larger premises and was transferred to Putney, where it has remained ever since. At that time Mr. Southon decided to branch out into the pharmaceutical as well as the industrial field. New products were evolved and additional representatives engaged to offer a series of specialised medical products to chemists. On the industrial side the business was enlarged to offer to industry a complete service of first-aid and medical requirements. Today the business comprises three divisions, employs thirty representatives, covers the whole of Great Britain, and enjoys a substantial export trade. To mark Mr. Southon's retirement his co-directors and staff are presenting him with a silver table centrepiece.



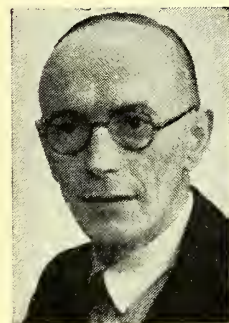
NEW YEAR HONOURS

AMONG awards in the New Year Honours list published on January 1 are a knighthood for Dr. W. J. Worboys and an O.B.E. for Mr. G. H. M. Graham, M.P.S.

DR. WALTER J. WORBOYS is commercial director of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. An Australian, he completed his education at Oxford. He joined I.C.I. in 1925 and became a member of the board in 1948. In 1953 Dr. Worboys was appointed chairman of the Council of Industrial Design (a position he still holds). He was chairman of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, 1953-55, and is now a vice-president of the Association.



MR. GEORGE H. M. GRAHAM is chairman of the Central N.H.S. Chemist Contractors Committee. He was chairman of the National Pharmaceutical Union at the inception of the National Health Service, and played an important part in securing for chemists in England and Wales improvements in fees and oncost (over the previous



ous National Health Insurance standards) that chemists regarded as essential before they would consider entering the service. Born at Guiseley, Yorks, Mr. Graham was apprenticed to a pharmacist in Stockton-on-Tees and qualified in 1922 (after having interrupted his training for four years' military service). Later he was taken into partnership by Dennison & Deane, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He is now a director of Dennison & Graham, Ltd. In 1926 he volunteered as secretary of Newcastle Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, and after some years in that office he became vice-chairman and was chairman, 1947-49, and again chairman in 1954. In April 1944, Mr. Graham was returned unopposed to the executive of the National Pharmaceutical Union. Two years later he became vice-chairman and was chairman 1947-49.

Other Awards

Baronet.—SIR HARRY PLAFT (lately president, Royal College of Surgeons of England).

Knights Bachelor.—DR. H. K. COWAN (chief medical officer, Department of Health for Scotland); PROFESSOR C. K. INGOLD (professor of chemistry, University College, London); PROFESSOR H. A. KREBS (Whitley Professor of Biochemistry, Oxford University, and honorary director, cell metabolism unit, Medical Research Council).

Companion of Honour (C.H.)—LORD NUFFIELD (for public and philanthropic services).

Knight Commander of the Bath (K.C.B.)—MR. H. W. MELVILLE (secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research).

Knight Commander, Order of the British Empire (K.B.E.)—MR. A. D. OWEN (deputy chairman, Board of Customs and Excise).

Commanders of the Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.)—MR. C. R. BURCH (Warren Research Fellow in physics, Bristol University); PROFESSOR H. J. EMELEUS (professor of inorganic chemistry, Cambridge University); MR. A. DE V. LEIGH (secretary, London Chamber of Com-

merce); DR. G. LILICO (lately principal medical officer, Ministry of Health).

Officers of the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.)—DR. KATHERINE M. HIRST (senior medical officer, Ministry of Health); MR. H. P. JAMES (principal, Board of Customs and Excise); MR. J. B. KIRKWOOD (principal, Department of Health for Scotland); DR. H. SELIGMAN (deputy chief scientist, head of Isotope Division, Harwell, United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority); MR. R. D. WARREN (a principal officer of the Ministry of Health and Local Government, Northern Ireland).

Member of the Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.)—MR. S. F. HATHAWAY (senior experimental officer, National Physical Laboratory, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research).

COMPANY NEWS

Last year's figures in parentheses

CUXSON, GERRARD & CO., LTD.—Mr. H. Cormack, M.P.S., D.B.A., has been appointed a director of the company.

FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER, Leverkusen, Germany.—Total sales in 1957 are expected to amount to about DM 1,850 millions compared with DM 1,600 millions in 1956. Higher sales of pharmaceutical products, man-made fibres and insecticides primarily contributed to the overall increase. Exports which accounted for almost 40 per cent. of the company's total turnover in 1956 have accounted for almost 41 per cent. of the turnover. The year's investments in the company's domestic plants amounted to DM 250 millions while about DM 36 millions was spent for investments abroad.

FISONS, LTD.—The fertiliser business of the company has been formed into a separate division which will operate from January 1 under a divisional board of directors.—Mr. A. Wormald, while remaining commercial director of Fisons, has been appointed managing director of the chemical division and the following appointments in that division have been made:—Mr. B. D. Thornley to be chairman of Benger's, Ltd.; Mr. A. Robinson chairman of Whiffen & Sons, Ltd.; Mr. A. S. Woodhams acting chairman of Fisons Chemicals (Export), Ltd. Mr. Wormald remains chairman of Fisons Pest Control and has also been appointed chairman of Genatosan, Ltd.

TURNER & NEWALL, LTD.—The statement by the chairman (Sir Walker Shepherd) which has been circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1957, mentions that the factories of the Washington Chemical Co., Ltd., operated at high capacity throughout the year, with a sales turnover considerably in excess of that of the previous year. Increasing costs of production resulted, however, in reduced profit margins, whilst export business, although demand was strong, remained very competitive. Good progress was made with the factory modernisation and enlargement schemes, whilst research work on the company's products and processes proceeded favourably.

SMITH & NEPHEW ASSOCIATED COMPANIES, LTD., and SOUTHALLS (BIRMINGHAM), LTD.—Agreement on the terms of a merger between the two companies (C. & D., October 26, 1957, p. 455), has now been reached. To implement such merger it has been agreed that Smith & Nephew will make a conditional offer to acquire the whole of the share capital of Southalls on the basis of issuing one Ordinary share of 4s. of Smith & Nephew, credited as fully paid, in exchange for each Ordinary stock unit of 5s. in Southalls. Such new shares will rank in full for the dividend to be paid by Smith & Nephew in respect of 1957. The offer will be subject to the passing of the necessary resolution to increase the authorised share capital of Smith & Nephew to be proposed at an extraordinary general meeting to be called for the purpose. Both companies ended their financial year on December 31, 1957, and it is expected that Southalls will report a considerable fall in trading profits for the year. The profits of Smith & Nephew for 1957 on the basis of trading results to date are expected to be in excess of those for the previous year. It is the intention of the board of Smith & Nephew to recommend an Ordinary dividend of at least 12½ per cent. in respect of the year 1957 which, if the merger offer becomes unconditional, would be payable on the increased capital. Southalls' Ordinary shareholders have already received an interim dividend for 1957 of 3 per cent.

New Companies

LAXTON (EDMONTON), LTD. (P.C.)—To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: William M. Laxton, M.P.S., Lucy Laxton, William J. F. Laxton, F.P.S., and David G. Wishart, M.P.S. R.O.: 406 Bank Chambers, 397 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

J. PRICE (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists' sundriesmen, general seed merchants, manufacturers of and dealers in chemical products, colouring materials, etc. Directors: Joseph Price, M.P.S., Samuel A. Price, and Mary Price. R.O.: 22 Dumfries Place, Cardiff.

IN PARLIAMENT

SIR DAVID ECCLES (President, Board of Trade) was asked on December 19, 1957, what arrangements had been made for his department to take part in a forthcoming inquiry by the British Association into the practical implications of a change-over to the metric system in the United Kingdom.

THE PRESIDENT replied that the expert knowledge of his department would be at the Association's disposal. He welcomed the initiative that the Association had taken in the matter, and would be interested to know the results of its investigations.

LEGAL REPORTS

Administered Sodium Cyanide

AT Sheffield Assizes on November 26, Kathleen Emma Steele, Gleavless Avenue, Sheffield, pleaded guilty to causing poison (sodium cyanide in a pest exterminator) to be administered to Clifford Frank Steele with intent to murder him. She was sent to prison for eight years. Medical evidence was given that she had been in a mental hospital and had had a brain operation in 1955 which diminished her sense of responsibility.

On Probation

AT Wirral magistrates' court, Birkenhead on November 28, Michael Robert Garvey, Sand Dunes, Victoria Road, Prestatyn, pleaded guilty to attempting to commit suicide by swallowing Tuinal capsules. Garvey, stated to have been placed on probation eighteen months ago at Birkenhead juvenile court for a similar offence, was placed on probation again, for a period of two years. A police inspector said that the youth's parents had separated many years ago, and were later divorced. Earlier this month Garvey went to his doctor and, by complaining that he could not sleep, obtained forty Tuinal, gr. 1½ capsules. While watching television with friends, who did not know what he was doing, he started taking them in twos and threes. Later that evening he went to a cafe in Birkenhead, where he was seen to be unwell. He was taken to hospital, where, after having stomach washes and stimulants, he recovered consciousness and admitted having tried to end his life.

Unlawful Sale of Cyanide

AT Derby magistrates' court on December 20, 1957, Harts, The Chemists (Derby), Ltd., 38 Corn Market, Derby, were fined £10 for unlawfully selling poison (potassium cyanide) without a certificate. They pleaded guilty and were ordered to pay £5 5s. special costs. Mr. A. C. Castle, prosecuting on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society, said that on August 19, 1957, a young man went into the company's bus-station shop and asked for 1 oz. of potassium cyanide; the reason given for requiring the poison was to get rid of wasps' nests. "In fairness to the defendants, that was not an unreasonable request at that particular time of the year, and the poison was not handed over in a haphazard fashion," said Mr. Castle. One of the assistants said that she did

know the young man by sight, and after a long discussion the chemist decided to authorise the sale. "Later, there was some question whether the particular young man attempted to take his own life, and the offence came to light as a result of police investigations. We feel that this was not a deliberate attempt to break the law, but it was not a transaction that was taken strictly in accordance with the law governing the sale of poisons," said Mr. Castle.

TRADE NOTES

Better Trade Terms. — Silten, Ltd., Hatfield, Herts, have increased to 40 per cent. the discount allowed on all Silbe atomisers.

Special Offer. — D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1, are currently marketing a pack of Astral cream with a free guest-size tablet of Astral soap.

Distribution Change. — On January 1, Pharmax, Ltd., Western House, Gravel Hill, Bexleyheath, Kent, became the sole distributors for the pharmaceutical preparations of Southon Products and Southon Laboratories, Ltd.

Now Tax-free. — A. & G. Nicholas, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, point out that their speciality Megimide sodium (bemegridine sodium) for the termination of barbiturate anaesthesia is exempt from purchase tax.

Imprinted. — The Lederle Laboratories Division, Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd., Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, announce that Aureomycin capsules now have the name LEDERLE imprinted upon them.

New Label and New Size. — Spratt's Patent Ltd., 41 Bow Road, London, E.3, have given the "handy" size tin of Spratt's meat for dogs a label of new design, and are also introducing a large-size pack with similar label. The red and cream colour scheme is eye-catching, and the product is being nationally advertised.

Sales Policy Change. — Following a merger between L. Rose & Co., Ltd., and Kia-Ora Sales Co., Grosvenor Road, St. Albans, Herts, the Kia-Ora dietetic squashes are being discontinued but in the production of Rose's diabetic fruit drinks and sugar-free lime marmalade the skill and experience of both concerns, it is stated, are being fully used.

"Contour" Pencils. — Munro Vitarex, Ltd., 11 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, are distributing in Britain the contour pencils (newly introduced in this country) of Dr. N. G. Payot. A pencil for the lips is available in three colours (*clair, vif and foncé*), and is in a gilt propelling holder in leatherette case. A pencil for the eyes is in five colours (*brun, oris, bleu, noir and chatain*). In the detachable head of the pencil is a small sharpener.

Diary Corrections: — Due to an error at the printers, some telephone numbers on p. 144 of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST *Diary and Year Book*, 1958, have been transposed. The correct telephone numbers are as follows: — Washington Chemical Co., Ltd., Washington Station, co. Durham: Washington 3333; Washington Chemical Co.,

OVERSEAS VISIT

MR. J. T. HOOK (commercial manager, Roussel Laboratories, Ltd.), left London a few days ago for a 7,500-mile business tour of West Africa and Ghana. During the trip he will see Roussel agents in the territory, hospitals, missions and buying centres. A series of meetings with leading members of the pharmaceutical world in West Africa has been arranged.

Ltd., 74 Palmerston Street, Manchester, 12; Ardwick 2876; Watford Chemical Co., Ltd.: Advance 2604; William A. Webb, Ltd.: Valentine 6492-93; Isaac Webster & Sons, Ltd.: Leeds 56302 and 51580; Joseph Weil & Son, Ltd.: London Wall 5052 PBX. Subscribers are asked to make these corrections in their copies.

Two-roll Tissue Pack. — The price adjustment in Andrex toilet tissue announced by the makers, Bowater-Scott Corporation, Ltd. (see C. & D., December 28, 1957, p. 690) applies to orders for the two-roll pack [not as there stated] placed after December 31, 1957. At present the pack is in white only, but two-roll packs in the Andrex colour range (pink, blue, green and yellow) are being introduced during the next two months, and the profit margin of the double pack is amended to bring it more closely into line with that of the single pack, though it remains at 26.5 per cent. against 26.1 per cent. for the single pack. Messrs. Bowater-Scott point out that their head office is Bowater House, Stratton Street, London, W.1, and not as stated in last week's issue.

Bonus Offers

ALLEN & HANBURYS, LTD., Bethnal Green, London, E.2. *Haliborange tablets*. Two free bottles in each doz. with four bonus parcels (12 doz. bottles of twenty-five; 8 doz. bottles of twenty-five, 1 doz. bottles of 100; 4 doz. bottles of twenty-five, 2 doz. bottles of 100; or 3 doz. bottles of 100). *Allenbury's pastilles*. Six doz. (or more) pastilles will be charged at eleven/twelfths of trade price. On direct orders only. Both offers until February 1.

THOMAS KERFOOT & Co., LTD., Vale of Bardsley, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs. Vapex products. Wire display unit, 11 in. high x 8 in. wide free with orders value £3 or over. Bonus terms on parcels value £3, £5 or £10 of Vapex products.

S. MAW, SON & SONS, LTD., Barnet, Herts. Maw's sanitary towels. Display unit sent with 3 doz. soluble towels. Bonuses of 2½ per cent. on four cases, 5 per cent. on twelve, 7½ per cent. on twenty-four.

F. C. PATON (SOUTHPORT), LTD., P.O. Box 5, Southport, Lancs. Paton's dental ointment. Twenty-four charged as twenty-three. On direct orders.

PHARMAX, LTD., Western House, Gravel Hill, Bexleyheath, Kent. Diuromil, Ralgex, E.P. tablets, Esobactulin. Esoban cream and calamine. Five per cent. on orders value £7 10s., 7½ per cent. on £15, 10 per cent. on £20.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

Disinfectant Products.—William Edge & Sons, Ltd., Raphael Street, Bolton, Lancs, have launched an economy size (16 oz.) of their Drummer pine disinfectant and a new speciality, Drummer lavatory Sanitizer.

Prednisone and Prednisolone.—Pfizer, Ltd., 137 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, Kent, are making available on January 6, in bottles of 100 and 500, 1-mgm. tablets of prednisone (Pfizer) and a 500-tablet pack of 1-mgm. tablets of Deltacortril (prednisolone).

Additional Packs.—Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants, announce that 500- and 1,000-tablet packs of V-Cil-K brand penicillin V potassium, 125-mgm. and 250-mgm. are now available in addition to the packs of twelve and 100 already introduced.

A New Laxative.—The Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., Park Royal, London, N.W.10, are marketing under the trade name Crolax a new laxative which combines a surface-active wetting agent (dioctyl sodium sulphosuccinate) with a peristaltic stimulant (1:8-dihydroxyanthraquinone). Crolax is issued in bottles of twelve and fifty capsules.

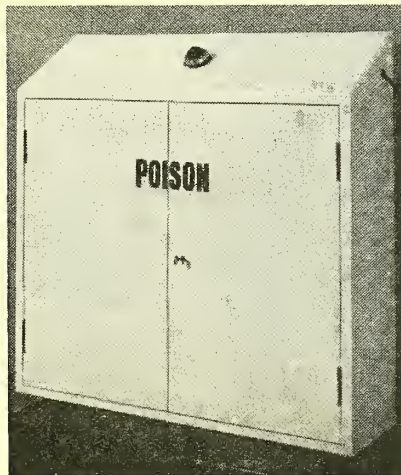
A New Antimalarial.—Bayer Products, Ltd., Neville House, Eden Street, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey, are marketing a new antimalarial speciality, Plaquenil, for the treatment of discoid lupus erythematosus and other light-sensitive diseases. Plaquenil (hydroxychloroquine sulphate) is available in bottles of 100 and 500 scored tablets of 400 mgm.

Improved Formula.—The Distillers Co. (Biochemicals), Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 19, announce the availability of Distaquaine V-K, a chemically improved form of Distaquaine-V. Each Distaquaine V-K scored tablet contains the equivalent of 125 mgm. of potassium penicillin V which, being more soluble, and absorbed more quickly, than penicillin V acid, enables peak levels to be attained in the blood earlier and in higher therapeutic concentrations. The pack is a bottle of 100 tablets.

Change of Pack.—Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Ltd., 16 Wheatfield Road, Edinburgh, 11, are issuing Haemocones suppositories in new packs of both 12 and 48 sizes. In the new version each suppository is enclosed in a snap-capped, rigid plastic individual container branching from a rigid central stem, the whole enclosed in a double-ended carton printed in buff and royal blue.

"Lyophilised".—The Armour Laboratories (Armour & Co., Ltd.), Hampden Park, Eastbourne, Sussex, announce the introduction of lyophilised Chymar brand intramuscular chymotrypsin to supersede the former presentation of Chymar in sesame oil. The new product dissolves instantly in the solvent supplied, and is claimed to be more rapidly effective, besides obviating the inconvenience and occasional discomfort that result from the use of oily injections. The pack contains three vials of Chymotrypsin (5,000 Armour units) and three 1-c.c. ampoules of diluent.

Standard Poisons Cupboard.—Made to British Standard 2881 (see *C. & D., Diary and Year-book*, 1958, p. 311), the poisons cupboard illustrated is



available from Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Fountain Lane, Oldbury, Birmingham. The construction is of $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. blockboard throughout, except for a $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. plywood back. Designed to eliminate opening by unauthorised persons, the cupboard has screws and hinges inaccessible from outside, and the cupboard itself is fixed to the wall from inside. An independently locked inner compartment provides for the storage of Dangerous Drugs in accordance with the D.D. Regulations, 1953. All the locks are of six-lever type. When the outer door is opened a warning red light is switched on; so is a light in the lower part of the main cupboard, while another light in the Dangerous Drugs compartment is operated by the opening and closing of the inner door. The cupboard is finished in white enamel inside and out and is available in four sizes.

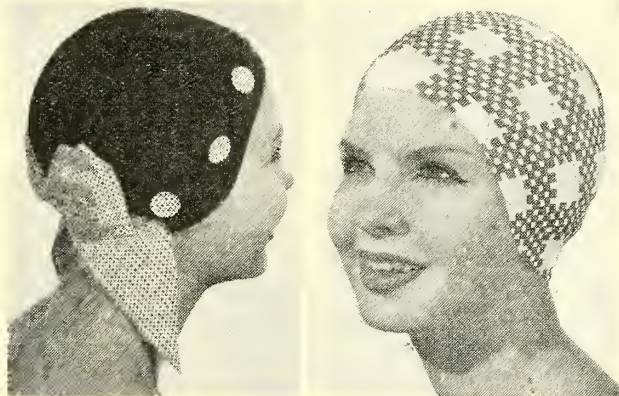
Bathing Caps for 1958.—New bathing-cap styles for men, women and children are featured in the 1958 fashion range of Kleinert Rubber Co., 91 New Bond Street, London, W.1. Altogether eleven new styles are being introduced, including "buttons and bows" (a strapless cap with polka-dot buttons and decorative bow) and "check" (also strapless, in gay, check design of five colour combinations, one of the Viking Sava-Wave range) both of which are illustrated. Only a third of the new styles for women feature chinstraps. That continues the strong trend towards the strapless look which swimmers find more comfortable and becoming. Kleinert's styling ensures that strapless caps stay firmly on the head

during swimming and diving, and an exclusive process ensures easy removal of caps without dragging at the hair. A feature of the new collection for women is the accent on printed styles, typified by "gaytime" a strapless cap with rock-and-roll motif. Also new are "harlequin" and "bubbles." The "bubbles" cap is made in the same design in children's sizes. New decorated additions to the women's range include "coronet," a strapless cap with jaunty rubber coronet on top, "sea queen" (covered in "flowers"), and "brigand," a model with coloured strap and matching pearl-trimmed headband.

Painless Mouse-killer.—Micex, Ltd., 68 Andover Road, London, N.7, are marketing nationally a new mouse-killer. Micex, a granular preparation



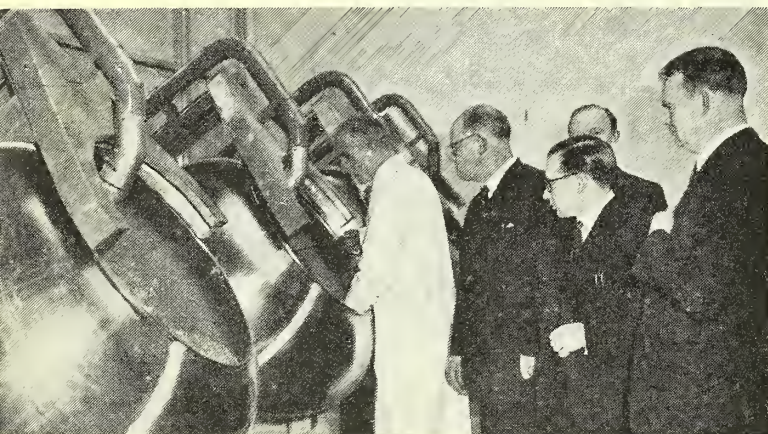
claimed to kill mice painlessly. Micex is issued in a counter display carton containing eighteen packs. It is described as odourless and non-contaminating and each packet is polythene-lined and heat-sealed.



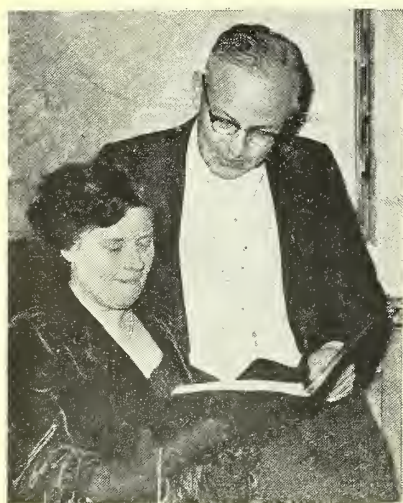
Change of Name and Pack.—Picot (Sales), Ltd., 11 Queen Caroline Street, London, W.6, have renamed as Fiesta their Picot No. 5 perfume, and it is now presented in a new pack whose label includes a statement that the perfume is unchanged from the former Picot No. 5.



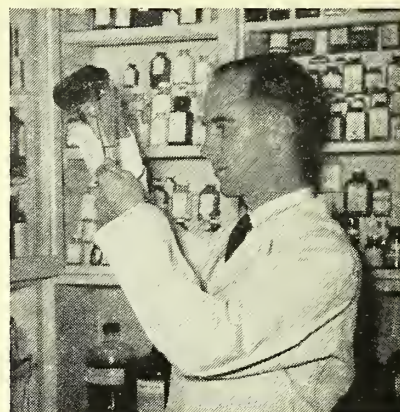
JANUARY : Public pharmacists at the annual delegate meeting of the Guild study plans for hospital pharmacy departments prepared for their inspection by a Guild subcommittee.



FEBRUARY : At the opening of a new tablet department at the works of Evans Medical Supplies, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 19, Dr. Harold Davis, Mr. P. Hill (manager of the department) and Mr. C. W. Robinson (pharmaceutical development director of the company) watch, with Mr. I. V. L. Fergusson (chairman and managing director), the sugar-coating of a batch.



MARCH : Mr. C. Gunn (head of the school of pharmacy, Leicester College of Technology and Commerce) and Mrs. Gunn are given a demonstration of students' affection by being made the subject of a "This is Your Life" programme at the school's reunion dinner.



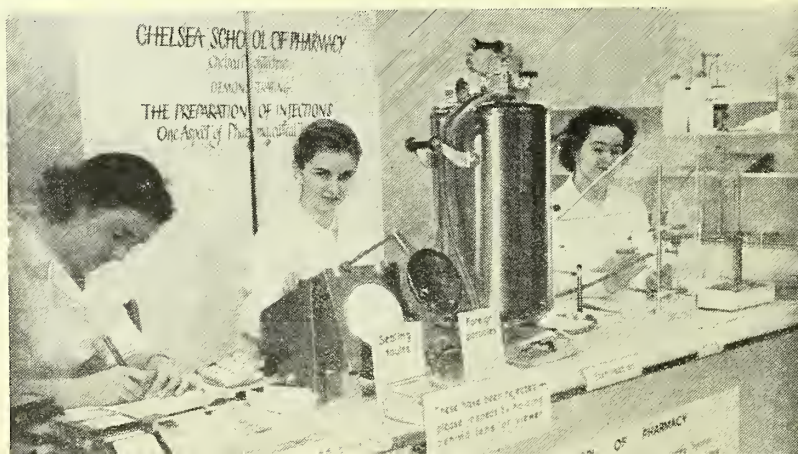
APRIL : Australian test cricketer Mr. Ian Craig, M.P.S., returns to England to take up an appointment with Boots, Ltd., Regent Street, London. (Shortly afterwards he was appointed captain of the Australian cricket team now touring South Africa.)

1957



MAY : High spot of the Ulster Chemists' bowling season is the annual tournament in Belfast. Mr. Jack Caldwell (secretary of the Association) is seen bringing a tape measure to bear to settle a point of priority. With him are Messrs. S. McIlroy (vice-captain); S. Magowan (captain); and J. Wellwood (a member of committee).

JUNE : Pharmacy gets featured at a Festival of Women held in London when students of Chelsea School of Pharmacy appear on a production line.



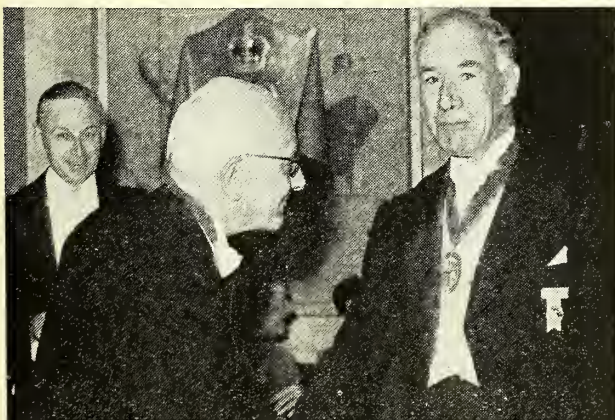


JULY: Works visits are the summer counterpart to Branch meetings. Here members of the Harrow Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society watch for the end-point of a laboratory test during a visit to the works of Parke, Davis & Co., Ltd., Hounslow.

in pictures



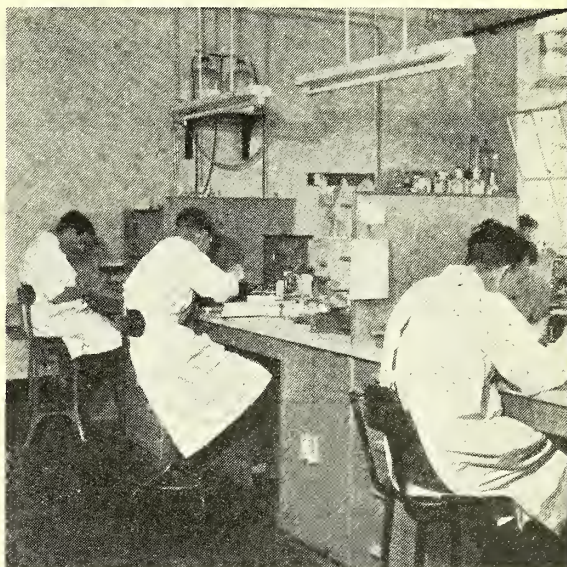
AUGUST: In a year of many overseas excursions by leaders of pharmacy in Britain the visit of Mr. D. W. Hudson (president of the Pharmaceutical Society) and Mrs. Hudson to Canada and the United States was an outstanding event. In Canada they attended the fiftieth anniversary celebrations of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association. Here they are seen in company with Mr. John A. MacCartney (immediate past-president, American Pharmaceutical Association) and Mr. W. A. Ramsay (assistant director of overseas operations, Parke, Davis & Co., Inc., Detroit, U.S.A.).



SEPTEMBER: The 1957 Pharmaceutical Conference ends and the chairman (Dr. Frank Hartley) hands over to his successor (Dr. G. E. Foster) the chain of office.



OCTOBER: Former president Mr. Michael Costello places the presidential badge on Mr. Maurice Power, following the latter's election as president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. Also in the picture is Mr. Hugh P. Corrigan, the new vice-president.



NOVEMBER: From a specially constructed building at Beckenham, Kent, come supplies of poliomyelitis vaccine, adding the production of the Wellcome Research Laboratories to the British-made vaccine already being distributed.

DECEMBER: After many hours in a Pennine pot-hole, trapped on what should have been an afternoon's exploration, Miss Christine Woodward, a student from Bradford Institute of Technology, who hopes to take a degree in pharmacy, is helped to safety by her rescuers.



MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

Long Service Rewarded.—Employees of Beecham Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs, who have completed twenty-five or more years' service were recently presented with awards by Mr. H. G. Lazell (managing director, Beecham Group of companies). Thirty-one employees who had given a total of 1,095 years of service received awards. Among the recipients were Mr. J. H. Davies (managing director) and Mr. W. J. Ambrose (assistant managing director).

Help from Retired Employees.—To meet the rising need for employees during the recent Asian influenza epidemic, Parke Davis & Co., Ltd., Hounslow, Middlesex, turned to their retired staff. The need for pharmaceuticals increased to such an extent that "round-the-clock" operations were called for in several departments while other sections were put on overtime, including Saturday and Sunday working. Retired employees were asked if they would like to return to part-time work during the emergency and a great many of them did. Other sources of labour, including friends and relatives of present employees, were tapped to meet the increasing needs during the height of the epidemic. Some clerical workers were assigned to production departments to speed up shipment of pharmaceuticals.

BUSINESS CHANGES

MR. GERARD ROBERTS, Ph.C., has opened a pharmacy at 2 Bellevue Terrace, S.C. Road, Limerick, Eire.

MR. MICHAEL LEAHY, Ph.C., has opened a pharmacy at Patrick Street, Limerick.

MR. W. DOHERTY, M.P.S., is transferring his pharmacy to 16 Crescent Road, Windermere, on January 6.

MR. M. J. CAHILL, Ph.C., has opened a pharmacy at College Park Estate (Site D.5), Fortfield Road, Terenure, Dublin, Eire.

LONDON CO-OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, LTD., have opened a pharmacy at 5 Leeming Road, Boreham Wood, Herts.

PERRY & CO. (POWDERS), 21 York Place, Leeds, have acquired the business of Perrys Powders, Ltd. The sole owner of the new company is Mr. C. H. Child.

Appointments

DISTILLERS CO., LTD., have appointed Mr. R. A. Sawtell distribution manager of their chemical division.

RIKER LABORATORIES, LTD., Loughborough, Leics, have appointed Mr. F. R. Cresswell to the newly created post of export sales manager.

GENATOSAN, LTD., Loughbor-

ough, Leics, have appointed Mr. R. Wilson their chemists' representative in Manchester and East Lancashire in succession to the late Mr. W. L. Slater.

RADIOL CHEMICALS, LTD., 78 Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W.15, have appointed Mr. R. Croome their travelling representative to the Bristol area, which also covers most of the West Country.

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS IN 1958

United Kingdom

BRITISH DENTAL TRADE EXHIBITION, Central Hall, Westminster, London, October 20-24.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEDICAL EXHIBITION (in conjunction with annual meeting), Birmingham, July 14-18.

CHEMICAL AND PETROLEUM ENGINEERING EXHIBITION, Olympia, London, W.14, June 18-28.

Daily Mail IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION, Olympia, London, W.14, March 4-28.

ELECTRONIC COMPUTER EXHIBITION, Olympia, London, W.14, November 28 to December 4.

FACTORY EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION, Earl's Court, London, S.W.5, April 14-19.

GIFTS AND FANCY GOODS FAIR, Blackpool, February 3-7.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE AND SAFETY EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION, Olympia, London, W.14, May 12-17.

INSTRUMENTS, ELECTRONICS AND AUTOMATION EXHIBITION, Olympia, London, W.14, April 16-25.

INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES EXHIBITION (first), Empire Hall, Olympia, London, W.14, May 5-10.

LONDON MEDICAL EXHIBITION, New Hall, Royal Horticultural Society, London, November 17-21.

LONDON NURSING EXHIBITION, Scymour Hall, London, W.1, October 13-17.

MECHANICAL HANDLING EXHIBITION, Earl's Court, London, S.W.5, May 7-17.

MEDICAL EXHIBITION, town hall, Leeds, June 2-6.

NATIONAL BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION, city hall, Manchester, September 22-27.

NATIONAL NYLON FAIR, Royal Albert hall, London, March 10-14.

OIL AND COLOUR CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION TECHNICAL EXHIBITION, New Hall, Royal Horticultural Society, London, March 11-13.

PHYSICAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION, Old and New Halls, Royal Horticultural Society, London, March 24-27.

PRODUCTION EXHIBITION, Olympia, London, W.14, May 12-21.

REGIONAL BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION, ice stadium, Nottingham, May 12-16.

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, 16 Princes Gate, London, S.W.7: Pictorial Group, January; Colour Group, February 3-22; Applied Photography, March 4-29; Miniature Camera Group, April 9-26; Photo-Journalism Group, May 1-23.

Overseas

ACHEMA CHEMICAL ENGINEERING EXHIBITION, Frankfurt, Germany, May 31 to June 8.

ATOMIC ENERGY EXHIBITION (second), Geneva, Switzerland, September 1-13.

FINNISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, Helsinki, March 14-23.

GERMAN INDUSTRIES TRADE FAIR, Hanover, April 27 to May 6.

INSTRUMENT AUTOMATION CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION (scientific instruments), Philadelphia, U.S.A., September 15-19.

INTERNATIONAL AUTUMN FAIRS:—Frankfurt, Germany, September 7-11; Graz, Austria, September 27 to October 5; Utrecht, Holland, September 2-11; Vienna, Austria, September 7-14.

INTERNATIONAL FAIRS:—Ghent, Belgium, September 6-21; Bari, Italy (Levant), September 6-21; Luxembourg, May 24 to June 9; Marseilles, France, September 13-29; Nice, France, February 22 to March 10; Padua, Italy (and Packaging Salon), May 31 to June 15; Poznan, Poland, June 8-22.

INTERNATIONAL PACKAGING AND CONFECTIONERY MACHINERY FAIR ("Interpack"), Dusseldorf, Germany, March 2-9.

INTERNATIONAL PHOTO AND CINE EXHIBITION ("Photokina"), Cologne, Germany, September 27 to October 5.

INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIRS:—Barcelona, Spain, June 1-20; Milan, Italy, April 12-27; Valencia, Spain, May 1-20.

INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIRS:—Frankfurt, Germany, March 2-6; Graz, Austria, April 26 to May 4; Leipzig, Germany, March 2-11; Utrecht, Holland, March 18-27; Vienna, Austria, March 9-16.

INTERNATIONAL SWEDISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, Gothenburg, May 10-18.

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL FAIR, Copenhagen, Denmark, March 21-30.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS:—Liege, Belgium, May 10-26; Lille, France, April 19 to May 4; Lyons, France, April 12-21; Metz, France, September 27 to October 13; Paris, May 10-26.

MEDICAL TRADE EXHIBITION, Hobart, Tasmania (in conjunction with Australian Medical Congress), March 1-7.

NATIONAL CHEMICAL EXPOSITION, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., September 9-12.

NATIONAL PACKAGING EXPOSITION, New York, U.S.A., May 26-30.

NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SHOW, New York, U.S.A., February 17-23.

QUEENSLAND CAMERA AND PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION, Brisbane, Australia, March 24-29.

SR. ERIK'S FAIR, Stockholm, Sweden, August 30-September 14.

SPRING SHOW AND INDUSTRIES FAIR, Dublin, Republic of Ireland, May 6-10.

SWISS INDUSTRIES FAIR, Basle, April 12-22.

UNITED STATES WORLD TRADE FAIR, Coliseum, New York, May 7-17.

UNIVERSAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, Brussels, Belgium, April 17 to October 19.



SALESMEN IN CONFERENCE: Representatives of Riker Laboratories, Ltd., Morley Street, Loughborough, Leics, photographed while assembled for the company's sales conference held in Leicester recently.

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Assistants by Examination

IN Great Britain the controversy remains unresolved between those who advocate the creation of a class of technicians certified to have been trained up to a level below that of pharmacist and those who are opposed to any sort of training other than for the needs of a particular pharmacy and by the individual pharmacist in control.

Not far from Britain's borders is a mainly English-speaking country where an Assistants' examination has been in operation for many years. Numbers entering for the examination have had their ups and downs, determined in part by changes in the regulations laid down by the examining authority: the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

In 1952 regulations were introduced which provided that a student could sit for the Assistants' examination at a stage at which he could also go on to a further year at college and take the full pharmaceutical qualification. That stage was the passing of a First Professional examination. To reach it the student would have to pass in six compulsory subjects, among them physics and chemistry. Under the 1952 regulations entries for the Assistants' examination virtually ceased—for the reason, obvious enough now, that a person who had shown himself capable of passing the First Professional examination was rarely content not to press on with studies leading to the pharmaceutical chemist examination.

Subject to the approval of the Minister for Health, revised regulations recently approved by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland come into effect in a few months' time. Under them a young person may come into pharmacy without the intention of becoming a pharmaceutical chemist. He may at the start secure registration as a Pharmaceutical Assistant apprentice, undergo a three-year apprenticeship, take a four-month course of lectures at the College of Pharmacy in Dublin, be examined in four compulsory subjects (not including physics or chemistry) and in one optional subject, and may pass out in three-and-a-half years, against the five that are the minimum for a Pharmaceutical Chemist. A person who passes the Assistants' examination may not conduct a pharmacy on his own account, but may legally discharge the duties of a pharmaceutical chemist during the "temporary absence" of a pharmacist from the latter's pharmacy.

The Assistant qualification once appealed to a quota of young men not prepared to devote the time and money needed for the Pharmaceutical Chemist qualification, but more especially to girls—either because

they expected marriage to be their real career or because they shrank from the prospect of studying physics and chemistry—subjects less common in girls' schools than in boys' schools in the Republic. With the regulations revised as outlined, the number of entrants to the Assistants' examination may again increase.

Whether that proves to be so or not, the course of events from now on will be watched with interest on both sides of the Irish Channel. Conditions are different, of course, in the two countries but in the long run the existence of a class of certified Assistants side by side with Pharmaceutical Chemists will have effects, both foreseen and unforeseen, on the status of pharmacists. In Eire, pharmacists have shown that they do not, in general, share the fears of some British pharmacists that persons content with a lower qualification will nevertheless lay claim to the rights and privileges of those who have gained the higher. It has been shown, at least negatively, that a lower "qualification" as Assistant not only can but must be kept at an appreciably lower level than the qualification proper.

Overseas Trade in November 1957

THE November 1957 exports of drugs, medicines and medicinal preparations were valued at £3.4 millions, and brought the total for the first eleven months of

EXPORTS		VALUE
		£
Drugs, medicines, medicinal preparations (total)	...	3,441,256
Vitamins	...	367,806
Penicillin salts	...	167,641
Penicillin injections	...	68,722
Penicillin tablets, ointments, etc.	...	58,310
Antibiotics other than penicillin	...	457,761
Quinine	...	26,361
Alkaloids, excluding quinine	...	85,068
Aspirin	...	131,633
Antihistamines	...	38,792
Antipaludics	...	68,369
Barbiturates	...	53,978
Liver extracts	...	10,101
Ointments and liniments	...	118,518
Insulin	...	42,646
Sulphonamides	...	88,438
Proprietary medicines	...	905,165
Other medicines, unclassified	...	703,219
Glycerin	...	58,322
Acetone	...	47,674
Citric Acid	...	49,136
Salicylates	...	14,042
Perfumery and toilet preparations	...	
Lipstick, face powder, etc.	...	312,467
Dentifrices	...	158,267
Toilet soaps	...	247,998
Synthetic detergents	...	589,730
IMPORTS		£
Vitamins	...	116,445
Antibiotics	...	406,675
Alkaloids	...	53,205
Proprietary medicines	...	38,296
Unclassified medicines	...	309,937
Borax	...	90,918
Iodine	...	60,864
Menthol	...	32,120
Essential oils	...	
Bergamot	...	5,904
Citronella	...	29,487
Clove	...	8,602
Geranium	...	28,369
Lavender	...	67,377
Lemon	...	27,675
Orange	...	9,516
Peppermint	...	95,044
Unclassified	...	224,835

1957 to £36.4 millions. Thus, with one month in hand, the 1956 total of £35.9 millions has already been passed. Values of the principal items making up the November total are given in one of the tables on p. 13, the other showing values of imports.

Exports of vitamins, penicillin and aspirin were at record high levels, and quinine was at its highest for any month since December 1956. The value of proprietary medicines exported up to the end of November passed the £10-million mark, and is $\frac{1}{2}$ million ahead of the value for the corresponding period in 1956.

The value of prepared medicines imported during November was, at £924,648, much above the normal

monthly average. The main reason was large imports of antibiotics and, to a lesser degree, of vitamins.

Australia, with purchases of £237,019, was the largest single outlet for United Kingdom drugs and medicines, but in second place the Union of South Africa, with purchases valued at £193,969, replaced India.

During November the total exports from the United Kingdom were £15 millions higher than in October, while total imports fell by £33 millions. As a result, the visible trade deficit was reduced by nearly £50 millions to only £22 millions, the lowest—apart from two months when imports were affected by abnormal factors—since November 1950.

SHARE MOVEMENTS, October to December 1957

TRADING and inquiry in the industrial department of the London Stock Exchange during the last three months of 1957 were on a smaller scale than in the previous quarter with the major trend of share prices once more against holders. Some recovery from the lowest levels was, however, recorded. Drug-trade company shares were again in line, on the whole, with the prevailing market pattern, but some securities in the section went against the general tendency by closing better. For example, Beecham Group 5s. finished 1s. 6d. better at 27s. 6d., after having been transferred up to the new high level of 27s. 9d.

NAME OF COMPANY £1 units unless otherwise stated	1956-1957		
	HIGH	LOW	LATEST
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Albright & Wilson, 5s. ...	23 10½	16 4½	17 4½
Allen & Hanburys ...	59 3	47 0	51 3
Do. 7% Prefd. Ord. ...	22 0	18 6	19 0
Ashe Chemicals, 1s. ...	1 8	9	1 0½
Aspro Nicholas, 5s. ...	19 10½	12 7½	15 3
Beecham Group, 5s. ...	27 9	17 3	27 6
Boots Pure Drug, 5s. ...	24 10½	12 6	18 9
Boots (Eastern) 6% Cum. Prefd. A. ...	21 9	17 0	17 9
Do. (Western) 7% Prefd. Ord. A. ...	23 0	19 9	22 9
Borax (Holdings) Defd. Ord. 5s. ...	36 6	13 1½	20 9
British Drug Houses, 5s. ...	19 9	11 9	13 3
Cussons, Sons & Co., 2s. ...	7 4½	4 7½	5 1½
Dubarry Perfumery, 1s. ...	2 1½	6	1 3
Dufay, 2s. ...	2 1½	4	10½
Evans Medical Supplies, 5s. ...	7 10½	4 7½	7 0
Gee, Arnold M., 1s. ...	2 1½	1 7	2 0
Glaxo Laboratories, 10s. ...	43 9	17 9	34 0
Do. 8% Prefd. Ord., 10s. ...	14 6	9 9	12 9
Greeff Chemical Holdings, 5s. ...	20 7½	13 3	14 0
Hampshire, F. W., 5s. ...	8 9	6 6	7 3
Howards & Sons ...	17 0	6 6	10 3
Ilford, 5s. ...	15 7½	11 0	12 6
Monsanto Chemicals, 5s. ...	22 9	11 10½	13 9
Potter & Clarke, 1s. ...	1 3	6	10½
Reckitt & Colman, Holdings ...	51 6	34 6	42 9
Sangers, 5s. ...	16 6	12 3	15 9
Savory & Moore, 5s. ...	8 4½	5 9	7 9
Southalls (Birmingham), 5s. ...	9 3	5 10½	7 6
Taylor's (Cash Chemists), London, 6% Cum. Prefd. ...	20 0	15 4½	17 9
Do. (Cash Chemists) Trust 6% Cum. Prefd. ...	19 6	15 7½	18 0
United Glass Bottle Mfrs. ...	42 6	24 6	29 6
Whites (Timothy) & Taylors, 5s. ...	18 4½	10 1½	13 3
Do. 7½% Prefd. ...	25 10½	20 6	22 10½
Yardley & Co., 4s. ...	25 0	16 3	21 9
Do. A, 4s. ...	24 4½	14 6	21 0
Do. 4½% Prefd. ...	16 4½	13 6	13 6
Do. 5½% Prefd. ...	19 3	15 0	16 6

Firmness was also evident in Aspro Nicholas 5s., which closed about one shilling higher at 15s. 3d. Among lower-priced shares, Savory & Moore 5s. finished ninepence better at 7s. 9d., and Evans Medical Supplies 5s. were valued sixpence better at 7s. A gain of sixpence was also recorded by F. W. Hampshire & Co. 5s., which finished at 7s. 3d.

Reckitt & Colman Holdings £1 continued to be a focus of trading and inquiry on practically every business day, and finished the quarter about 1s. 9d. down, at 42s. 9d., their fall during the past six months totalling about 7s.

In the higher-priced share group, Allen & Hanburys £1 closed 5s. against holders at 51s. 3d., thus almost extinguishing their 5s. 6d. gain of the previous quarter. Glaxo Laboratories 10s. finished nearly 3s. lower at 34s.

Among the medium-priced shares a regular turnover was recorded in Monsanto Chemicals 5s., which closed 2s. 6d. down at 13s. 9d., and in Borax Holdings 5s. Deferred, which finished 2s. 3d. lower at 20s. 9d. Albright & Wilson 5s. at the close were valued about 1s. 6d. lower, at 17s. 4½d. Cussons, Sons & Co. 2s. finished one shilling lower at 5s. 1½d., while Dubarry Perfumery 1s. were valued sixpence down, at 1s. 3d., and Dufay 2s. were priced fractionally lower at 10½d.

In the Preference-share section, the receding trend evident during the third quarter of 1957 was reversed, most moves being to higher levels. Thus Taylors (Cash Chemists) Trust £1 6-per-cent.'s finished 1s. 9d. higher at 18s., and Taylors (Cash Chemists) London £1 6-per-cent.'s closed 1s. 6d. better at 17s. 9d. Yardley & Co. £1 5½-per-cent.'s gained one shilling, closing at 16s. 6d., whilst Glaxo Laboratories 10s. 8 per cent. Preferred closed sixpence harder.

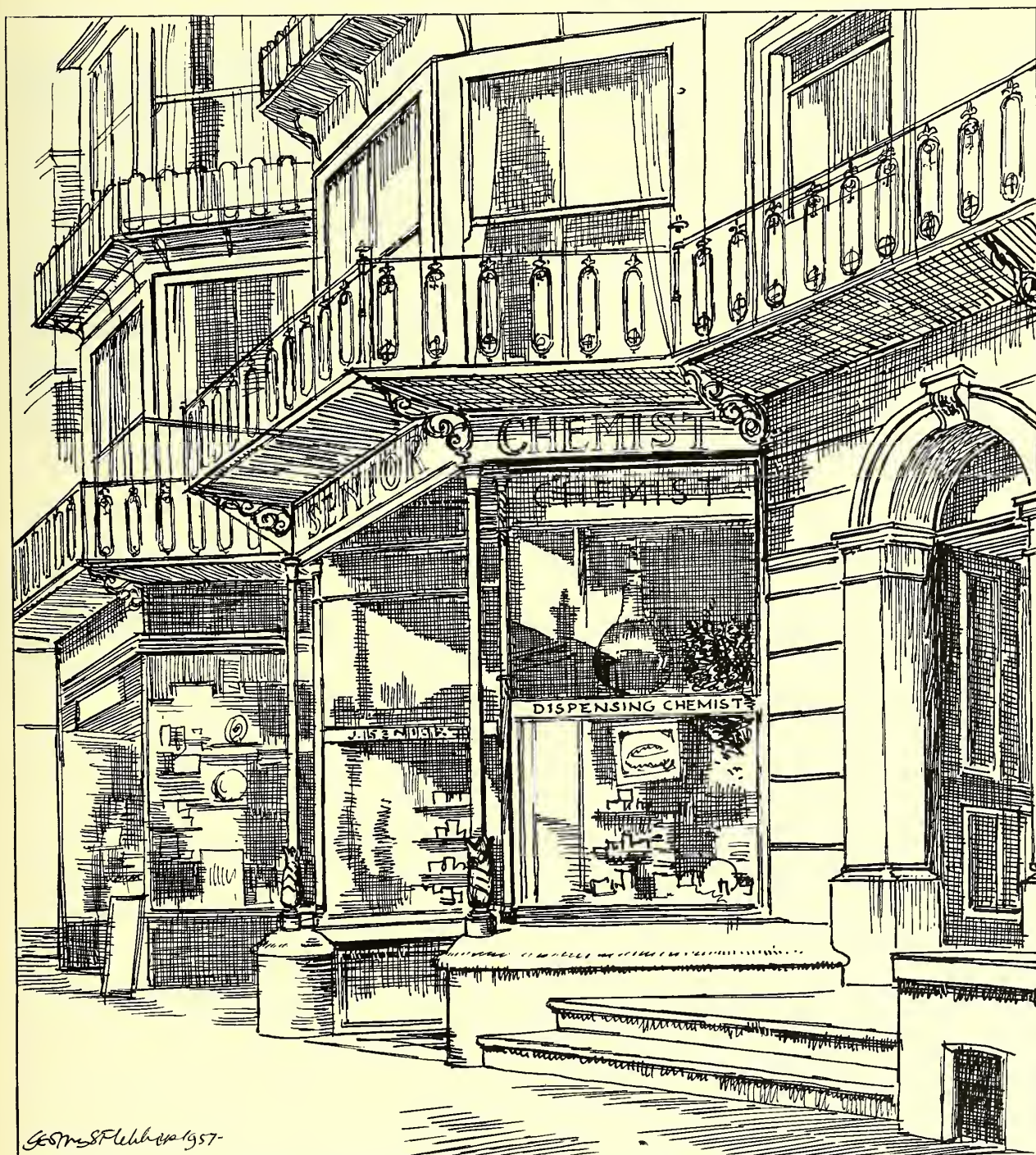
Onward from Galen A CURRENT CAUSERIE

THE Apothecaries Act of 1815 directed the Society of Apothecaries of London to institute an examination to test the fitness and qualification of those who wished to act as "Assistants to Apothecaries in compounding and dispensing medicines." Since that time the Society has continued without interruption to issue to those approved by its examiners certificates of competence to act as assistants in dispensing. Recently the Society has given notice of revised regulations for the Assistants in Dispensing examination which are to come into force in October (see *C. & D.*, December 14, 1957, p. 633). The syllabus provides for an oral, a practical and a one-hour examinations in pharmacy (standard of pass: "such as can be reasonably expected from a candidate who has received adequate practical experience in dispensing under the supervision of a pharmacist in addition to instruction in the content of this syllabus"); and an oral and one-hour written examinations in materia medica ("an elementary knowledge of the functions

of the different systems of the body, together with a general understudy of the important drugs which modify those activities. The nature, nomenclature, action and uses, route

of administration and dosage of those drugs and their preparations which are included in the British Pharmacopoeia and British Pharmaceutical Codex. Prescription reading").

PHARMACIES OF BRITAIN—65



A PHARMACY AT EASTBOURNE

The pharmacy of J. Senior, Ltd., 2 Compton Street, Eastbourne, is a charming mid-Victorian example in a terrace of the same date. The window is a half-hexagon on plan and above it, as will be seen in the drawing, is a delicate balcony supported on cast iron brackets, which are carried on below on to two free standing columns. The pharmacy is painted in grey with green iron balconies, and an additional note of colour is imparted by the handsome red and blue carboys in the windows. The business was opened in 1880 by Mr. George Attenburrow. On his death in 1884 it was taken over by Mr. J. Senior, and it has been in the hands of the family ever since.

NYLON SYRINGES UNDER TEST

Comparison with the Chance interchangeable syringe

JOAN M. RICHARDS, B.PHARM., M.P.S., and T. D. WHITTET, B.Sc., F.P.S., F.R.I.C.
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TWO types of nylon syringe are at present available in this country: the Atlas S.E.S.I. and the Vandermic. Of the many types of glass syringes available the Chance Interchangeable syringe has been selected as a suitable type with which to compare those nylon syringes. The three examples have interchangeable pistons.

The qualities essential in a medical syringe are:—

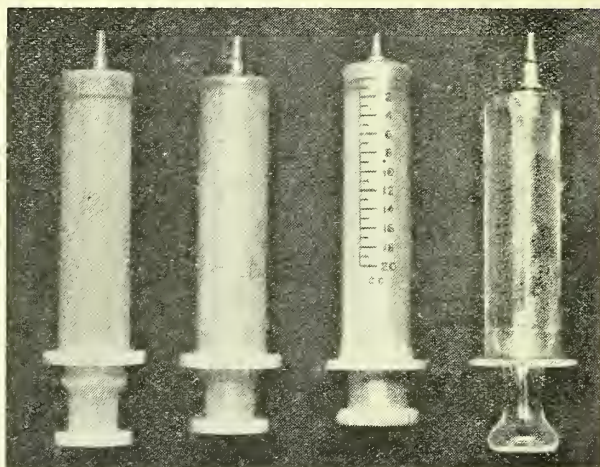
1. Accurate delivery of the required volume, necessitating
 - (a) a good fit between barrel and piston;
 - (b) a good fit between nozzle and needle; and
 - (c) that the piston should be sufficiently resistant to movement, so that it does not move when not required to do so. Minimal pressure, however, should need to be used to draw in or expel the solution.
2. Inertness to the solution measured.
3. Transparency combined with clear, accurate markings.
4. Resistance to sterilisation temperatures.
5. Resistance to wear and breakage.
6. Smooth movement, whether with or without a lubricant.
7. Ease of cleaning.

The Syringes Under Test

The Chance syringe is made of bright, clear glass, and has a bright metal nozzle. Its black graduations are easily seen. The transparency of the barrel enables the piston to be seen inside the barrel, but as the piston is also transparent a black line at the end of the piston from which the readings are taken would help to make it clearer. The piston fits tightly to the barrel throughout practically its whole length. The nozzles of the syringes have Record or Luer fittings and are central on the 5-mil and 10-mil syringes, central or eccentric on the 20-mil syringe.

The Vandermic syringe is made from transparent but cloudy, yellowish-white nylon. Its appearance is pleasant enough but less attractive than glass. The black raised graduations are easily distinguished but the piston, which is filled with a greyish material (hollow pistons may also be obtained) would not be seen clearly inside the barrel were it not for a black washer at the end of the piston from which the readings are made (one black washer on the 5-mil syringe; two on the 10-mil and 20-mil syringes). The piston fits tightly to the barrel only at the washer which floats in its groove to facilitate sterilising. The nozzles are all eccentric, and those used in the tests had Record fittings, though Luer syringes are also available.

The Atlas syringe is also made from transparent but cloudy nylon (slightly more yellowish than in the Vandermic syringe). The graduations are raised and coloured red on the 5-mil and 20-mil syringes, uncoloured on the 10-mil model. The colouring makes the markings clearer but is not attractive, having a slightly smudged appearance. The piston is not clearly seen, but the readings are made from a brown washer at the end of the piston. Not as clearly seen as the black washer on some of the Atlas and on the Vandermic syringes, the brown washer is nevertheless quite efficient. Beige-coloured washers, which are also supplied, are difficult to distinguish. In the Atlas syringe the washer does not float in the groove. The piston fits tightly only at the washer but more closely along the rest of its length than the piston of the Vandermic. There is therefore less lateral movement when the piston is pulled out to its furthest extent. The piston is ordinarily hollow but may also be obtained loaded.



Left to right: Atlas syringe with uncoloured markings; Atlas syringe with red markings; Vandermic syringe with black markings; Chance syringe with black markings.

On the 5-mil syringe the nozzle is central, and on the 10-mil and 20-mil syringes eccentric. All are Record but changeable to Luer by cutting off part of the nozzle.

Sterilisation

As a method of "sterilising" syringes boiling in water for ten minutes is frequently used. The method kills most of the likely pathogenic organisms but more resistant spores are unaffected by it. The process cannot, therefore, truly be called sterilisation. Autoclaving at 115° C. to 120° C. for thirty minutes or treatment in a hot-air oven at 150° C. to 160° C. for one hour ensures sterilisation.

Chance syringes may be autoclaved or subjected to hot air at 160° C. for one hour, and the claim is made that no damage results if they are accidentally overheated to 225° C. for a short time.

Neither of the types of nylon syringe examined can be heated above 120° C. for any length of time without damage, so they cannot be sterilised by the hot-air method. Both

manufacturers claim, however, that the syringes are successfully autoclaved at a temperature not higher than 120° C.

In the tests carried out, 5-mil, 10-mil and 20-mil Chance syringes were autoclaved daily for one hour at 115° C. to 120° C., the pistons and barrels being wrapped separately in grease-proof paper before being put in the autoclave. At the end of six weeks the glass syringes showed no observable change and were still bright and clear. All the nylon syringes had become brownish-yellow in appearance (due to the nylon being gradually oxidised). The red markings showed up less distinctly against the yellowish-brown colour of the syringes, though the black markings remained clear. Before and after the series of sterilisations the syringes were also

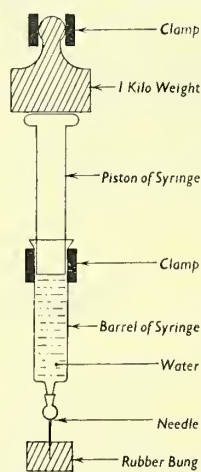


Diagram of apparatus used in leakage test.

VARIATION IN WEIGHT FROM 5 gm. WHEN 5 mils OF WATER WERE MEASURED IN THE SYRINGE

TABLE I: BEFORE AUTOCLAVING

CHANCE			VANDERMIC			ATLAS		
5-mil	10-mil	20-mil	5-mil	10-mil	20-mil	5-mil	10-mil	20-mil
0.08	-0.12	-0.05	-0.05	-0.16	-0.03	-0.18	-0.02	-0.10
0.01	-0.12	-0.03	-0.06	-0.08	-0.04	-0.18	-0.09	-0.05
0.06	-0.04	-0.10	-0.01	-0.15	-0.03	-0.18	-0.12	-0.02
0.04	-0.11	0.00	-0.09	-0.13	-0.07	-0.20	-0.17	-0.08
0.05	-0.10	-0.04	-0.05	-0.13	-0.01	-0.18	-0.10	-0.06

TABLE II: AFTER AUTOCLAVING

CHANCE			VANDERMIC			ATLAS		
5-mil	10-mil	20-mil	5-mil	10-mil	20-mil	5-mil	10-mil	20-mil
0.07	-0.05	-0.02	-0.13	-0.26	-0.10	-0.33	-0.28	-0.36
0.04	-0.07	-0.14	-0.16	-0.23	-0.08	-0.29	-0.28	-0.14
0.055	-0.06	-0.08	-0.145	-0.245	-0.09	-0.31	-0.28	-0.25

TABLE III: DIFFERENCE IN MEAN BEFORE AND AFTER AUTOCLAVING

CHANCE			VANDERMIC			ATLAS		
5-mil	10-mil	20-mil	5-mil	10-mil	20-mil	5-mil	10-mil	20-mil
+0.005	+0.04	-0.04	-0.95	-0.115	-0.08	-0.13	-0.18	-0.19

TABLE IV: LEAKAGE TEST

	5-mil			10-mil			20-mil		
	Before		After	Before		After	Before		After
	Test	Retest		Test	Retest		Test	Retest	
	0.1 mil NB	0.1 mil BSN	0.1 mil NB	0.1 mil NB	0.1 mil NB	0.0 mil	0.1 mil B	0.1 mil B	SB
CHANCE									
VANDERMIC	0.0 mil		0.0 mil	0.1 mil N	0.1 mil N	SN	0.0 mil		0.0 mil
ATLAS	0.0 mil		0.0 mil	0.0 mil		0.0 mil	0.0 mil		0.0 mil

— = no. of mils by which the piston was lowered in the barrel.

B = leak between piston and barrel.

N = leak where needle was affixed to nozzle.

SB or SN = slight leak at either barrel or needle.

tested for accuracy, leakage and movement of the piston in the barrel.

Accuracy

5 mils of distilled water at 23° C. was measured into a stoppered weighing bottle and the weight of the water found. No needles were used on the syringes, which were lubricated with silicone fluid MS 550.

Tables I and II show the variations in weight from 5 gm. before and after each sterilisation in the series. Though a much larger number of readings would, for conclusive evidence, be necessary, certain inferences may be drawn from the results. Table I shows the glass syringes to be slightly more accurate than either of the nylon syringes. The Vandermic syringes tested proved more accurate than the Atlas. The Atlas 5-mil and 20-mil syringes used gave

a somewhat jerky action, though the makers claim smooth movement.

After the sterilisations only two readings for each syringe were taken, it being found sometimes difficult to put the water into the weighing bottle from the syringe because of sticking of the piston in the barrel (not with the glass syringes). The Atlas syringes used were particularly difficult in that respect, and some difficulty was also experienced with the Vandermic. Twisting the piston while exerting pressure on the end was found to reduce the sticking, but replacing the washers with new ones did not improve matters.

From table II it may be seen that, after successive sterilisations the nylon syringes delivered less water than the glass. It seems probable that they had shrunk slightly during autoclaving but that the washers had not.

Leakage

The method used to test leakage in the syringes was a modification of the Burroughs Wellcome method as given in a Medical Research Council memorandum. The apparatus used was as shown in the diagram. The 1-kilo weight was released from the clamp and allowed to rest on top of the piston for five minutes. At the end of that time the level of water in the syringe, which had previously been filled to the highest graduation mark, was noted, as was any leakage at the needle or barrel.

A Star brand serum-III needle was used throughout. Any syringes that leaked at the needle were retested using a reconditioned No. 1 hypodermic needle (Henly's Medical Supplies, Ltd.). The needle was embedded in the rubber bung so that no water escaped from the end of the needle. The results before and after each sterilisation are given in table IV.

Both types of nylon syringe have a good fit between piston and barrel and between nozzle and needle. The Chance syringes used all showed a slight leakage under the conditions of the test (the larger the diameter of the syringe used the less stringent is the test). Autoclaving did not increase or cause leakage in any of the syringes.

The Atlas 20-mil syringes were used to inject solutions into the ear veins of rabbits during experiments from January to June. After each use the syringes were sterilised by autoclaving. It was found after a period of frequent use that the solution leaked back along the piston if much pressure was needed to inject into a small vein. On May 30 new washers were fitted into the three syringes and considerable difficulty was then experienced from sticking of the pistons. The piston of the syringe was twisted to try to relieve the sticking, often with the result that the end of the piston became unscrewed. It would therefore seem better not to have a hollow piston with a screw-on cap.

A Chance, an Atlas and a Vandermic syringes were left lying on the bench for one week undisturbed. They were half full of water and the piston was half out. At the end of that time the barrel of the Vandermic syringe was slightly warped. The Atlas syringe showed no warping.

The bright metal nozzles of the Chance syringes became discoloured and dulled after they had been used for some time.

Strength

The manufacturers of the Atlas syringe claim that the syringe is unbreakable, while Vann Bros. say of their syringes they "are indestructible under any normal conditions of use." None of the syringes broke during the series of experiments. One glass syringe was accidentally dropped

TABLE V:

SUBSTANCES UNSUITABLE FOR USE WITH NYLON

Calcium chloride	Nitric acid 70 per cent
Chlorine liquid	Nitric/hydrofluoric acids
Chromic acid	Nitric/hydrochloric acids
Formic acid 40 per cent	Octylcresol
Hydrogen peroxide 100 vol.	Phosphoric acid 30 per cent
Hydrobromic acid 50 per cent	Photographic fixing solution
Hydrochloric acid 10 per cent	Potassium permanganate
Iodine in potassium iodide solution concentrated	Sulphuric acid 10 per cent

TABLE VI: ACTION OF DYES

	CHANCE	VANDERMIC	ATLAS
Trypan red 1 per cent	—	—dr	—dr
Vital red 1 per cent	—tm	—	—
Evans blue 0.2 per cent	—	—nr	—nr
Edicol blue 10 per cent	—	—nr	—nr
Congo red 20 per cent (approx.)	—tm	+	+
Methylene blue	+	+	+
Eosin	—	—	+

dr = difficult to read. — = not stained.
nr = impossible to read. + = stained.
tm = "tide mark" left which could not be removed.

on the floor on one occasion but did not break. A 20-mil Atlas syringe was found at the end of the experiments to have a piece of nylon flaking off the inside of the barrel, though nothing sharp had been put inside the barrel.

Effect of Chemicals

Black (1952) states "Nylon . . . is exceptionally tough and abrasion-resistant. It is also resistant to strong alkalis, weak acids, esters, ketones and alcohols." Black gives a lengthy list of chemicals that may be used with nylon. Table V lists chemicals that may not be used with nylon.

Hember and Grainger (1951) found that nylon thread, subjected to alcoholic solution for forty-eight hours, showed a slight loss in tensile strength, and that "phenolic substances altered the nylon thread, which became leathery and had a greatly reduced tensile strength." The nylon syringe, however, is not constructed solely of nylon. Its rubber washer has to be considered, substances incompatible with rubber being contraindicated.

The following non-aqueous injections or constituents of injections were left in the syringes for one week:—

Arachis oil; Propylene glycol; Paraldehyde; Phenol in almond oil; Methylated spirit (instead of absolute alcohol).

There was no observable effect on the syringes in which there had been arachis oil or propylene glycol. The odour of the methylated spirit, and of the paraldehyde, clung to the nylon syringes after washing but was barely distinguishable on the glass syringe. The odour of the methylated spirit was particularly noticeable around the washer of the Vandermic syringe. After the syringes that had lain with phenol in almond oil had been washed there was a faintly oily smell to the glass syringe. An odour of phenol was especially noticeable around the washer on each of the nylon syringes.

The action of dyes is shown in table VI. It will be noticed that, with dark blue solutions in the syringe, it is impossible

to distinguish the black washer and so to take a reading. All the syringes were scrubbed in Teepol after the dye had been rinsed out. Each dye solution was left in the syringes for up to a week (except the Congo red solution which was left in for a month). Attempts were made to bleach the nylon syringes stained with Congo red in electrolytic sodium hypochlorite (Milton) followed by dilute hydrochloride acid. The method was successful but the syringe remained altered in appearance.

Black (1952) states "Nylon is non-toxic and non-contaminating." The use of nylon for surgical sutures indicates that it is non-toxic.

Use in University College Hospital

In 1953 D. A. Bailey, M.S., F.R.C.S. (resident assistant surgeon at University College Hospital), conducted an investigation into the use of the nylon syringe in hospital wards. He used only one type of nylon syringe: the Atlas S.E.S.I. We are grateful to him for permission to include the following quotation from his report.—

"Syringes of 10-mil and 20-mil capacity were issued to four of the surgical wards between October 22 and 30 and at present are still held by these wards. It is regretted that all the wards have apparently retained some of their old glass-and-metal syringes, which have been used on occasions instead of the nylon syringes. It is my belief, however, that a reasonable trial has been given to the nylon syringes. . . . Disadvantages found as a result of their use in the wards include the following:—

1. They are difficult to sterilise as they tend to float on top of the water, even when the cap at the end of the piston has been removed.
2. Constant boiling changes the colour to a dirty brown and renders them so opaque that it is not easy to see the nature of the fluid which has been aspirated.
3. Needles do not fit the nozzle securely and are liable to spring off. That makes them unsafe for pleural aspiration.
4. After some use it has been found that there is a slight variation between piston and barrel. As a result, some syringes are not air-tight for aspiration and fluid may leak back behind the piston when they are used for injection. That may be due to distortion during sterilisation.
5. The action of many of the syringes is not smooth, which renders them unsuitable for intravenous injection.
6. The price of these syringes is substantially higher than that of the glass-and-metal variety (20-mil syringe: nylon, 19s.; metal-and-glass, 12s. 6d.). This should, of course, be offset by the fact that breakage is less common with the nylon syringes.
7. The markings are indistinct and difficult to read.

Most of these last points have been made by the ward sisters but have been personally verified by me. Point 7, however, I cannot agree with, though it was made by all the four ward sisters concerned. In my opinion the markings are easy to read if it is appreciated that they must be read opposite the brown piston ring and not opposite the end of the piston. Point 2, though perfectly true, is not to my mind a very serious objection. It is possible that, if the syringes could be autoclaved (and I am not certain that they are suitable for this), the problem of distortion during sterilisation could be overcome and the nylon syringes might be suitable for use in the theatre, for example. . . . Taking all those points into consideration it appears to me that the nylon syringes are not suitable for ward use."

Conclusions

The chief advantage of the nylon syringes is their indestructibility. Where it is essential that the syringe shall not break in use (as in injecting radioactive solutions) that consideration may outweigh the disadvantages. Most of the disadvantages of the nylon syringes are related to the changes that take place after a considerable number of sterilisations by autoclaving. Other disadvantages are linked with the use of a rubber washer on the piston of the syringe.

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THE MARKETS IN 1957

Price competition in chemicals and scarcities with dull trading conditions in Crude Drugs and Essential Oils were the features of the year

TRADING conditions in CRUDE DRUGS were extremely difficult throughout 1957. Many prices tended to ease, but buyers were naturally content to await further developments before entering into contracts. For the merchant it took a great deal of courage to bring in parcels of goods which, by the time they arrived, might well have fallen considerably in value. Thus many items were either unobtainable or scarce on the spot. The government's dictum to the banks to cut down the issue of private loans, coupled with the highest bank rate since the 1920's, and uncertainty as to the further price trends contributed to the depressed state of the markets.

Improved Supplies

A few of the commodities that were in short supply in 1956 became freely available in the year under review when new crops came along, and since prices had been artificially high, they began to sag. CAPE ALOES available for shipment at 330s. per cwt., c.i.f., steadily lost 2s. 6d. each week for months, and by November could have been bought at 190s. Subsequently the price became steadier, and by mid-December had recovered to 207s. 6d. per cwt. The Curaçao variety, however, was unobtainable for much of the time, and, since that variety is more sought after for aloin production, it succeeded in maintaining its high price. The new crop of LOBELIA HERB proved much better than in the previous two years, and as the supplies became more plentiful and orders for it irregular, the price eased in stages from 9s. per lb. to 5s. 3d. Some of the commodities in short supply in 1956, however, continued to be scarce throughout 1957.

Buyers requiring supplies of PAPAIN urgently had little or no choice of material, East Africa and Ceylon offering only sporadically. IPECACUANHA was seldom available on the spot, while parcels offered for shipment—even distant shipments—were usually bought up without delay.

Interest in most spices was lacking throughout the year. African and Jamaican GINGER prices sagged as Cochin was an active seller at lower prices. TURMERIC was unable to

maintain the level it reached in 1956 and, although a firmer tone was noticeable towards the close of the year when estimates of the new crop were received, Madras finger could be bought at 55s. a cwt. against 80s. in December, 1956. In July it was noted that the 1957 crop of West Indian NUTMEGS would only be one-fifth of the pre-hurricane harvest. It will be remembered that the 1955 hurricane that devastated the island of Grenada destroyed some 75 per cent. of the nutmeg producing trees and it was felt that it would take the island at least five to seven years to recover from the damage. Prior to the hurricane that island was supplying more than half the world consumption of nutmegs, with a crop of over 2,000 tons per annum. Any help the market may have received since the hurricane from the carry-over stocks can no longer be counted upon and whilst current prices should encourage maximum production in the other growing areas (East Indies), it is doubtful whether adequate stocks will be forthcoming from that quarter. CASSIA BARK was also difficult to procure, and prices of the selected grade which in May stood at 115s. per cwt. had risen to 200s. by the end of November. PEPPER was weak throughout the year until early December, when trouble in Indonesia caused a firmer tone. Fluctuation in Chinese MENTHOL was kept within a narrow range by offers from Brazil and Formosa and by a smaller demand from manufacturers in the United States. HONEY turned a little firmer in mid July, but at other times prices were inclined to be easier, the Government granting licences for the import of supplies from dollar area countries.

Among AROMATIC SEEDS, ANISE kept its price with the exception of some low-grade Rumanian so buyers have again been more interested in the China star variety. In spite of the low price ruling for CARAWAY business was not done on a large scale. Moroccan was more or less out of the CORIANDER picture because of their prices though there were signs of their becoming more competitive towards the close of the year. CUMIN was dear throughout because of a poor crop. The same position obtained for FENNEL. Lower offers for shipment for Moroccan FENUGREEK brought little buying interest. Weather conditions affected the MUSTARD crop.

French GENTIAN was unobtainable at origin during the greater part of the year. For a time, too, certain grades of Tinnevely SENNA LEAVES and PODS were difficult to obtain, and the first deliveries of the wet crop on arrival were found to be below the standard expected.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Demand for PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS was rather slow during the year and the industry, like most other industries, faced keen competition in the home and export markets. That competition came from manufacturers within and without the British Isles. Because of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act manufacturers could not continue the former practice of altering their schedules simultaneously but it was noted that when one manufacturer made any changes others followed fairly quickly. Some relief from the dull trading conditions was afforded by the influenza epidemic which became widespread in the early autumn. Orders for very large batches of ASPIRIN were received from home and export buyers, its price remaining stable although there was an increase of twopence per lb. in July before that demand actually arose. Also in demand, although on a much smaller scale, was QUININE and supplies for the SULPHATE became somewhat scarce for spot delivery; prices were raised slightly in October and again at the end of

CRUDE DRUGS		December 1956	December 1957
	Per	s. d.	s. d.
Aloes, Prime Cape, c.i.f. ...	cwt.	330 0	207 6
Balsam tolu, genuine ...	lb.	27 6	25 6
Buchu, rounds ...	lb.	7 0	7 9
Camphor, B.P. ...	lb.	5 6	5 3
Cascara sagrada ...	cwt.	335 0	300 0
Cloves, Zanzibar ...	lb.	3 8	3 4½
Cochineal, black ...	lb.	26 6	28 3
Ergot, Portuguese ...	lb.	7 3	6 0
Gentian, French ...	cwt.	185 0	180 0
Ginger, African ...	cwt.	225 0	120 0
Jamaican No. 3 ...	cwt.	750 0	545 0
Gum acacia ...	cwt.	175 0	140 0
Ipecacuanha, Colombian, c.i.f. ...	lb.	—	—
Nicaraguan, c.i.f. ...	lb.	53 6	—
Menthol, Chinese ...	lb.	57 0	54 0
Mercury ...	flask	1,670 0	1,380 0
Seeds—			
Anise ...	cwt.	175 0	167 6
Caraway ...	cwt.	155 0	97 6
Coriander, Moroccan ...	cwt.	70 0	77 6
Dill ...	cwt.	65 0	65 0
Senega ...	lb.	19 6	18 3
Shellac, F.O. ...	cwt.	360 0	220 0
Tragacanth No. 1 ...	lb.	31 6	26 0
Waxes—			
Bees', Dar-es-Salaam ...	cwt.	630 0	520 0
Carnauba, prime yellow ...	cwt.	1,315 0	1,140 0

CHEMICALS		December 1956		December 1957	
		Per	s. d.	s. d.	
Aneurine hydrochloride	...	kilo	442 6	298 6	
Aspirin	...	lb.	4 9	4 11	
Boric acid, powder	...	cwt.	88 6	92 0	
Caffeine citrate	...	lb.	12 0	11 6	
Calcium lactate	...	lb.	2 9	2 10	
Citric acid	...	cwt.	200 0	225 0	
Cream of Tartar	...	cwt.	231 0	231 0	
Glycerin	...	cwt.	214 6	214 6	
Nicotinamide	...	kilo	88 6	88 6	
Nicotinic acid	...	kilo	53 6	53 6	
Potassium bromide	...	lb.	2 8	2 5	
Potassium citrate	...	lb.	3 9½	3 5	
Sodium salicylate	...	lb.	3 7	3 7	
Tartaric acid	...	cwt.	270 0	280 0	
Theobromine alkaloid	...	lb.	30 6	24 6	
Theophylline alkaloid, B.P.	...	lb.	19 0	19 0	
Thymol	...	lb.	14 6	14 6	
Zinc oxide	...	cwt.	137 0	97 6	

November. BARBITONE and PHENOBARBITONE were in a similar position about that time and their prices advanced by 5s. and 3s. 9d. per kilo respectively. March saw a reduction in some of the barbiturates and again in August there were further adjustments, some up and some down. In a series of rises TANNIC ACID, because of the scarcity of raw material, finished 50 per cent. up on the price of a year ago. PYROGALLIC ACID also moved up, but not to the same extent. With a few exceptions ALKALOIDS and similar preparations were in tighter supply than in 1956, with the result that most were marked up at some period of the year. They included PILOCARPINE, ATROPINE, HOMATROPINE, STRYCHNINE, BRUCINE, HYOSCINE and OPIATES. ALOIN moved up from 21s. per lb. to about 29s. The high cost of ipecacuanha was responsible for an increase of 25s. per oz. in quotations for EMETINE HYDROCHLORIDE. QUINIDINE schedules were advanced in August, the SULPHATE going up by fourpence per oz. After a 10s. per cwt. boost during January, CITRIC and TARTARIC ACIDS remained stable throughout the year until the middle of November when CITRIC was again marked up by 10s.

Because of higher costs of all sorts, in which high ocean freight charges played a large part, the suppliers of BORAX and BORIC ACID increased their prices by £3 and £3 10s. a ton on April 1. For the same reasons, distillers of ETHYL ALCOHOL, who in the United Kingdom largely use imported molasses for their raw material, sharply advanced their rates. That was the signal for other increases including METHYLATED SPIRITS, ACETIC ANHYDRIDE, PARALDEHYDE and TECHNICAL ETHER. Later in the year when shipping rates had fallen to their lowest levels for years the distillers made a little reduction in ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits but made no concession in ACETIC ACID and the other commodities. Soft PARAFFINS were increased by £3-£4 in April and the liquid by 25s. per ton in May.

The competition mentioned previously forced down the prices of many important commodities, chief among the casualties were VITAMINS. The kilo rate of ANEURINE HYDROCHLORIDE was reduced by over £7 per kilo; ASCORBIC ACID by 8s. to 9s. per kilo; RIBOFLAVINE by 7s. 6d. per kilo and PYRIDOXINE by about £26 per kilo. Increased production was responsible for a reduction in the price of CYANOCOBALAMIN from £87 10s. to £75 per gm.

SANTONIN prices received a setback, imported material being offered at 480s. per kilo against 745s. a year ago.

Metal Rates Slump

The British and United States governments' policy of running down their stock piles of various metals coupled with other factors caused a slump in the rates for metals like COPPER, LEAD and ZINC. Salts with price structures closely linked with those of the metals eased considerably the minimum rate for ZINC OXIDE, for instance, falling from £137 per ton to £97 10s. With MERCURY currently quoted

in December at £69 per flask against £83 10s. a year ago, all the MERCURIALS were reduced at intervals.

The market for ANTIBIOTICS was more stable during the year, both in the home and overseas markets. Production and sales, particularly those of PENICILLIN, were more or less in balance. The opposite, however, obtained in PIPERAZINE SALTS after the scramble for supplies in 1956 when the United States was a large buyer in Europe.

Lower prices for IODIDES became effective in February, and in November, POTASSIUM IODIDE was reduced by a further 1s. 3d. per lb. RESERPINE was a weak market for most of the time.

Demand for INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS was buoyant, though NAPHTHALENE was in the doldrums particularly as far as exports were concerned. SODA ASH and CAUSTIC SODA, in common with most sodium compounds, were increased in price in July.

Essential Oils

Price movements in ESSENTIAL OILS were nearly all in a downward direction. Exceptions were provided by ROSEMARY, BERGAMOT, LIME and GERANIUM. During August, bergamot rose by about 12s. per lb. because of lower stocks at origin and the failure of the new crop. A period of great heat in Southern Italy materially affected the growth of the fruit, and the consortium for the oil, in addition to advancing the price by 15s., put into operation a rationing system to prevent speculation in the oil. Crops of limes in the West Indies and Mexico were below average, and thus the oil which had already begun to move upwards at the beginning of the year ended in a very firm position. So far as consumers in Britain are concerned

ESSENTIAL OILS	December 1956		December 1957	
	s. d.		s. d.	
Anise	14 0		11 0	
Bergamot	68 0		85 0	
Citronella, Ceylon	6 10½		4 5	
Clove, Madagascar leaf	8 9		6 7½	
Eucalyptus, Australian 70-75%	5 8		4 9	
Lemongrass, E.I.	11 0		7 6	
Lime	40 0		60 0	
Palmarosa, E.I.	52 6		35 0	
Patchouli, Penang	35 0		30 0	
Peppermint, Chinese	31 6		26 6	
Italian	51 0		45 0	
Vetivert, Bourbon	90 0		90 0	

the situation is ironic, for the Government in 1956 increased the duty on imports of foreign lime oil without taking the normal step of seeking the advice of the trade and must therefore accept some of the responsibility for part of the rise.

Like most of the other oils, Chinese ANISE was in little demand, the price falling from 14s. to 11s. per lb. over the year. Ceylon CITRONELE lost ground month by month the pace being set by the Formosan type for which shipment quotations fell by one-third during the twelve months. LEMONGRASS also registered a steady decline from 11s. to 7s. 10d. per lb. PEPPERMINT from all sources was cheaper, particularly that from Brazil. The virtual devaluation of the French franc permitted a substantial cut in Madagascar CLOVE LEAF oil. A considerable disparity in SANDALWOOD prices was noted due to second-hand sellers operating at well below the price quoted by primary sources.

Expressed Oils

CASTOR OIL, which commenced the year at £218 per ton, finished at £181 following the pattern set by India which began to offer at lower prices after the Suez Canal was re-opened to shipping. ALMOND OIL was less strong than in 1956. The Spanish government put an embargo on the export of OLIVE OIL in December and as supplies had been fairly freely available earlier the spot market showed little uneasiness.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN IRELAND

Monthly meeting of Council

DRRAFT rules for the Harper Foundation and students' attitude to the examinations in forensic pharmacy were among matters considered at the December 1957 meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, held in Belfast on December 19, 1957. The president (Mr. G. E. McIlhagger) was in the chair, and there were present Professor E. B. C. Mayrs, Messrs. F. R. Moore, J.P., W. S. Hall, W. C. Tate, R. M. Watson, W. J. Thornton, W. P. Ewart, J.P., H. G. Campbell, H. F. Moore, J. Kerr, C. E. Moss (vice-president), S. E. Campbell, C. A. Quinn, A. Templeton, J.P., and J. Caldwell. Apologies were received from Drs. R. G. R. Bacon and H. J. Cronhelm, and from Messrs. H. W. Gamble, O.B.E., R. Gibson, O.B.E., and W. H. Boyd.

In a reference to the death of Mr. John McGregor, MR. MCILHAGGER said that Mr. McGregor had been a member of the Council for over twenty years and during his membership had been treasurer, vice-president and—in 1947–48—president of the Society. They had all, he said, suffered a great loss. Mr. McGregor had given faithful service to the Benevolent Fund, the Ulster Chemists' Association and other bodies. The Council observed a brief silence.

The minutes of the November meeting were adopted on the motion of MR. C. A. QUINN, seconded by MR. S. E. CAMPBELL. MR. W. GORMAN (secretary) read a letter from Mr. H. G. Campbell requesting permission to resign from the membership of the Statutory Committee. Moving acceptance, with regret, of the resignation, MR. QUINN said that Mr. Campbell had rendered sterling service to the Committee and they appreciated his difficulties. MR. W. P. EWART seconded, and on the suggestion of the president the Council agreed to place on record the services of Mr. Campbell.

Forensic Pharmacy Questions

The Associates' Section of the Ulster Chemists' Association wrote acknowledging the Council's reply on the question of producing a calendar and on the examinations in forensic pharmacy. On the question of examiners in the subject the Section held it to be immaterial where the examiners were obtained, provided that the questions were set on the syllabus laid down. Unless the terms used in Northern Ireland were employed in examination questions some confusion, it was suggested, might arise in the minds of candidates. PROFESSOR MAYRS commented that the matter seemed a minor one, and he thought the question of appointing a local examiner did not arise. It would be much easier to write to the examiner each time on his appointment drawing his attention to the matter. The Council agreed to inform the Section accordingly.

THE PRESIDENT, in presenting Mr. C. A. Quinn with his past-president's badge, paid tribute to his work during his year of office; MR. QUINN replied in suitable terms.

Giving the report of the Education Committee, MR. J. KERR (chairman) said that two meetings had been held. At one the Committee had discussed the presentation of certificates of qualification, a matter that had been referred to them by the Council. The decision had been reached to recommend that the presentation ceremony should be held on a special evening, and that those successful at the current examinations should receive their certificates at a ceremony on January 20. It was also recommended that students should each be permitted to invite two relatives to the ceremony.

The Committee, said Mr. Kerr, had also considered the draft rules for the Theophilus Harper Foundation and recommended as follows:—

"The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern

Ireland are prepared to consider applications from members of the Society who wish to engage in research or further study within the range of subjects included in the syllabus for the Society's Final Part II qualifying examination. The Foundation—of the value of up to £100—is tenable for a period of one year normally renewable for a second and a third year for research or further study in an institution approved by the Council. An application will be considered from a student who has not passed the Final Part II Qualifying examination but no award will be made to a person who is not a member of the Society.

"Each applicant must submit to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, 73 University Street, Belfast, a personal application, giving particulars of age, education, qualification, the particular branch of study in which, and the institution at which, he wishes to carry on his research or study together with written evidence that the institution is prepared to accept him for that purpose. Applications should be submitted to the Secretary not later than May 31 and awards will be made in July. Payment will be made quarterly in advance. The Council may terminate the Foundation at any time for such reasons as may appear to them to be sufficient."

The Council adopted reports of both meetings of the Education Committee.

Poisons Sales to Government Agents

Information was given to the Council that the Ministry of Home Affairs had made a regulation whereby the Ministry could now engage an agent to whom the sale of poison would be a contravention of Part II of the 1945 Act. Previously the situation seems to have been that, if the Ministry employed an agent, under the provisions of Section 29 he could lawfully, as an agent, be sold a poison by any chemist.

The report of the Finance Committee was adopted on the motion of MR. W. J. THORNTON (chairman), seconded by MR. QUINN.

THE PRESIDENT said that the lectures by Dr. I. C. Roddie had been well attended, and he felt that they had provided an excellent foundation for a series on pharmacology that would be held in the near future.

NEW BOOKS

Dental Practitioners' Formulary, 1957

British Medical Association, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, and *Pharmaceutical Press*, 17, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. 6½ x 4½ in. Pp. 49. 3s.

To pharmacists who made the necessary amendments to pp. 200 and 201 of the British National Formulary in accordance with Amendment No. 3 Regulations, 1957, to the third Schedule, National Health Service (General Dental Services) Regulations, 1954 (see *C. & D.*, October 26, 1957, p. 447), the Formulary, which was published on December 30, 1957, is but a fair copy with those changes incorporated. The third edition is similar to previous editions except that Notes for Prescribers on the control of pain and anxiety, the control of infection, and on nutrition and metabolism have been prepared at the request of the Dental Formulary subcommittee. Also included is a note on the prescribing of habit-forming drugs. A full index is provided.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY DRUGGING A HARPOONER

From *Moby Dick* by Herman Melville

"THERE is some sneaking Temperance Society movement about this business," he [Stubb] suddenly added. "... The steward, Mr. Starbuck, had the face to offer that calomel and jalap [in fact, a ginger drink] to Queequeg, there, this instant off the whale. Is the steward an apothecary, sir? and may I ask whether this is the sort of bitters by which he blows back the life into a half-drowned man?" "... "Aye, steward, we'll teach you to drug a harpooneer; none of your apothecary's medicine here; you want to poison us, do ye?"

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Avoiding "Broken Bulk"

SIR,—The arguments in favour of standardised packaging advanced in your issue of December 7, 1957 (p. 616), by Mr. E. H. Brittain, Reepham, Norfolk, are unquestionably sound. This Institution has already prepared an effective standard (B.S. 1679) for boxes to contain pills and similar items dispensed under the National Health Scheme. We should be glad to seek further effective standardisation in this field in response to a request from any representative trade group or from official quarters.

S. G. WILLEY, *Press Officer*,
BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION
2 Park Street, London, W.1

The Disappearing Bottle

SIR,—I am with your correspondent J. Warren (see *C. & D.*, December 21, 1957, p. 666) all the way except on return of containers free or against deposit. There is a difference between clean bottles and apparently clean bottles. Should one smell all bottles for paraffin, petrol, etc.? Personally I consider that pharmacies are not suited to become used-container repositories, and I would like to see the issue of containers, for National Health Service use only, free of charge to pharmacies, leaving the Minister of Health to arrange some other channel for the collection, etc., of such used containers.

J. DEWHIRST
Queensbury, Bradford

A Reappearing Bottle

SIR,—I have read Mr. J. Warren's letter (*C. & D.*, December 21, 1957,

p. 666) and agree with what he says. Another side of the problem which exercises my mind is that of the person who hands in a bottle (which he ought to have returned, clean) to evade buying a bottle when he next wants sixpennyworth of linseed oil or methylated spirit, etc., or "four three penny-worths," and the rest. Such people deserve to have to pay for their bottle with no refund. It would be interesting to hear if anyone can offer suggestions as to the best way to deal with this matter.

R. CRAVEN
Clay Cross, nr. Chesterfield

Misplaced

SIR,—I must draw your attention to an error which occurs on p. 685 of the December 28, 1957, issue of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. A report of a meeting of the Northern Ireland General Health Services Board was given under the subheading "The Republic." Northern Ireland is an integral part of the United Kingdom, a connection of which we are justly proud.

G. W. E. DENNISON
Banbridge, co. Down

[Our apologies for an unintentional interference with trans-Channel geography by using the wrong one of two pre-set type slugs.—EDITOR.]

Profit Margins

SIR,—In your "Weekly List of Prices" (*C. & D.*, December 28, 1957, p. 708) there appears at first sight to be no reason for the inclusion of Andrex toilet rolls, but a second look reveals that, while the retail price remains the

same, the wholesale price has been advanced by fivepence per doz. If that is correct, it is equal to a cut of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (from 28 per cent. to 26.5 per cent.) in the retailer's profit on turnover. Perhaps the manufacturer hopes to pay for his I.T.V. advertising at the retailers' expense, but it is to be hoped that all chemists will note that there is a competing line which offers a better margin.

K. F. HODDER
Swindon, Wilts

Points That Need Clarifying

SIR,—I attended the recent meeting of the Irish Drug Association to hear a report on the Fair Trade Commission's findings, and there were some points brought up which I would like clarified. One speaker said that he impressed on hospital patients that they were only giving a donation for the medicine and that they would have to pay more for it outside. According to another member the chemist is entitled to the full charge for hospital prescriptions unless the patient holds a "blue card." Why, then, did the pharmacist dispense the prescription for the nominal charge, with the pious hope that the patient would go to an outside pharmacy the next time? Do hospital pharmacists refuse to dispense scripts unless the patient has a "blue card"? Another speaker brought up the question of Lucozade. What he suggested really boils down to making the "cut-price" shops charge a penny or two more for this line. That would involve us in a lot of adverse publicity and would achieve nothing.

OPTIMIST

A TABLE OF CORTICOSTEROID PREPARATIONS

Supplement to table in *C. & D. Diary and Year-book, 1958* (pp. 314-15)

SINCE the table of corticosteroid preparations included in the *C. & D. Diary and Year Book, 1958*, was compiled an additional manufacturer, Genatosan, Ltd., Loughborough, has entered the

field. To enable users of the *Diary* to bring the *Diary* up to date the particulars relevant to the Genatosan products are presented in identical form so that they may be cut out and tipped into

the *Year Book* at the appropriate position. The opportunity has been taken to correct one of the original entries. The correction should, for completeness, be pasted over the original entry.

OFFICIAL OR NON-PROPRIETARY NAME	TRADE NAME	PRESENTATION	INDICATIONS	NOTES
Hydrocortisone	Genacort lotion (Genatosan)	Lotion of hydrocortisone acetate, B.P.C., 0.25 per cent. in an aqueous vehicle (32 mls) and 0.5 per cent. in an aqueous vehicle (20 mls).	Contact dermatitis, anogenital pruritus, atopic dermatitis, neurodermatitis.	Clinical results have shown the effectiveness of this lower-strength product, which offers substantial economy in use.
Hydrocortisone with other substances	Barquinol H.C. (Genatosan)	Cream containing hydrocortisone acetate, B.P.C., 0.5 per cent.; iodochlorhydroxyquinoline, 3.0 per cent. in water-miscible base (10 gm.)	Otitis externa, discoid eczema, seborrhoeic dermatitis, anogenital pruritus, and any condition in which infection complicates the eczema dermatitis group of reactions.	Barquinol H.C. combines the antibacterial compound iodochlorhydroxyquinoline with hydrocortisone and has been shown to be of especial value in infected eczemas, where the additional anti-inflammatory effect of hydrocortisone is of added benefit.
	Tarcortin (Stafford Miller, Ltd.)	Cream of hydrocortisone 0.5 per cent. with a coal-tar extract 5 per cent. (7 gm., 15 gm.)	Subacute and chronic dermatoses.	[corrected entry].

WORLD TRADE

Sudan Import Cuts.— Because of a mounting foreign trade deficit and a lack of foreign currency which is needed for development, the Sudan Ministry of Finance has announced that urgent measures will be taken to reduce the import of luxury goods. The commodities to be affected have not yet been specified.

Cellulose Acetate Production Cut.— The Hercules Powder Co. is considering the termination of cellulose acetate manufacture at Parlin, New Jersey, U.S., by 1959. The decision was due to the unprofitable nature of its cellulose acetate operations and the anticipated rapid growth of its new products. The significant growth of the company in polyolefine chemistry over the past two years have impelled the company to devote more of its effort and manpower to "more promising operations." The company recently disclosed that it is installing at Parlin the first commercial polypropylene plant in the U.S. and volume production of the plastic was getting under way. It is understood that Farbwerke Hoechst in West Germany and Montecatini in Italy are already in large-scale production while some British companies (Petrochemicals, Ltd., and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.) are reported to be developing polypropylene.

Plan to Increase Japanese Exports.— The Japanese Government has approved a six-point plan to increase the country's exports. The plan includes the revision of anti-trust and monopoly laws so as to eliminate excessive competition in export industries and trade. Other points of the plan, under which Japan's exports are expected to increase considerably during the financial year starting April 1, are:

Rationalisation of industry to strengthen competitive powers of exports and to stabilise prices.

Provision of subsidies to develop new goods and markets.

Improvement of finance and servicing for export goods to help promote exports of heavy industrial and chemical goods.

Publicity and market research overseas for Japanese exports.

Establishment of a "system" to oblige individual companies to export a certain percentage of their produce to help stabilise domestic prices.

U.S. DRUG REPORT

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 30, 1957: Despite some irregularity in demand, especially toward the end of the year, total 1957 sales by the U.S. chemical manufacturing industry were expected to exceed those for the previous year by a good margin. Producers found, during the year, that costs tended to rise while price increases were strongly resisted and competition continued keen. During the past few days Japanese MENTHOL advanced fifteen cents to \$7.25 a lb. Oil of BERGAMOT was raised 25 cents to \$12.75 a lb. Lower per lb. were CEDARLEAF OIL at \$3.50, down 10 cents; SANDALWOOD OIL at \$11.75, down 25 cents; PATCHOULI, \$5.00, down 10 cents and PIMENTO LEAF, \$2.25, down 15 cents.

C. & D. RETAIL AND DISPENSING PRICE LIST

Changes since issue of *C. & D. Diary*, 1958. The drug index for December was 205.1

Cost		Item	16 oz.		4 oz.		1 oz.		1 dr.	
d.	per		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
38	100 gm.	Acetanilidum, B.P.C., '49 P.I. (8)	—	—	—	—	1	8	0	3
111	500 mls	Acetum ipecac., B.P.C., '49	—	—	3	7	1	1	0	2
55	500 gm.	Acid. citric, cryst. vel pulv.	—	—	1	9	0	6½	0	1
75	100 gm.	Acid. tannic. ...	—	—	—	—	3	2	0	5½
60	500 gm.	Adeps benz., B.P.C. ...	—	—	1	11	0	7	0	1
36	500 mls	Aether. solvens ...	4	1	1	2	0	4	—	—
657	pint	Alcohol 95% (duty-paid)	—	—	—	—	5	7	0	9½
627	pint	Alcohol 90% (duty paid)	—	—	—	—	5	4	0	9
66	500 gm.	Alcohol cetostearyl. ...	—	—	2	1	0	7½	0	1
90	500 gm.	Aloe Capensis pulv. ...	—	—	2	11	0	10½	0	1½
432	500 gm.	Anthem. exot. ...	—	—	—	—	4	2	0	7
42	500 gm.	Applicat. dicophan., B.P.C. ...	—	—	1	4	0	5	0	1
240	25 mls	Aqua rosæ conc., B.P.C., '49	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
54	500 gm.	Areca pulv. ...	—	—	1	9	0	6½	0	1
114	5 gm.	Atropin. sulphas ... S.I. (4)	per	gr.	—	—	0	3	—	—
147	100 gm.	Balsam. tolut. ...	—	—	—	—	6	4	0	10
58	25 gm.	Barbitonum ... R only	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
60	25 gm.	Barbitonum sodium ... R only	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
46	25 gm.	Caffeina, B.P. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	11
88	100 gm.	Caffein. citras ...	—	—	—	—	3	10	0	6
44	25 gm.	Caffeina et sodii benzoas	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	10½
129	500 gm.	Calcii et sodii lactas ...	—	—	4	2	1	3	0	2
39	25 gm.	Calcii glycerophos. ...	—	—	—	—	5	6	0	9½
72	500 gm.	Calcii lactas ...	—	—	2	4	0	8½	0	1
135	500 gm.	Camphora natural ...	—	—	4	4	1	4	0	2
45	100 gm.	Caryophyllum Zanzibar. ...	—	—	6	5	1	11	0	3½
138	500 gm.	Cera alba in massa ...	—	—	4	5	1	4	0	2½
145	500 gm.	Cera alba in placentis ...	—	—	4	8	1	5	0	2½
132	500 gm.	Cera flav. (in massa) exot. ...	—	—	4	3	1	3	0	2
50	100 gm.	Cinnamomi pulvis opt. ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	0	3½
72	500 gm.	Collod. flex. meth. ...	—	—	1	10	0	6½	0	1
42	500 gm.	Conspers. acid. salicyl. co., B.P.C.	—	—	1	4	0	5	—	—
30	500 gm.	Conspers. talc. boric., B.P.C. ...	—	—	0	11½	0	3½	—	—
39	500 gm.	Conspers. zinc. oxid. co., B.P.C.	—	—	1	3	0	4½	—	—
72	500 mls	Dec. aloes co. conc. ...	—	—	2	4	0	8½	0	1
135	500 mls	Elixir æthylmorph. et terpin., B.P.C. P.I. (13)	—	—	4	4	1	4	0	2
101	500 mls	Elixir caffen. iod., B.P.C. ...	—	—	3	3	1	0	0	1½
143	500 mls	Elixir casc. sagr. ...	—	—	4	7	1	5	0	2½
108	500 mls	Elixir diamorph. et pini co., B.P.C., '49 D.D.	—	—	5	1	1	5	0	2½
87	500 mls	Elixir sennæ, B.P.C., '49	—	—	2	10	0	10	0	1½
93	500 mls	Emuls. menth. pip. ...	—	—	3	0	0	11	0	1½
136	2 kg.	Emuls. ol. morrhuae, B.P. ...	3	10	1	1	0	4	—	—
86	25 gm.	Ephedrin. hydrochlor. ... P.I. (8)	per	gr.	—	—	0	1	1	9
72	100 mls	Ext. colchici liq. ... P.I. (9)	—	—	—	—	3	0	0	5
29	25 mls	Ext. hyoscyam. liq. ... P.I. (9)	—	—	—	—	4	1	0	7
363	100 mls	Ext. ipecac. liq. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
56	25 gm.	Ext. quassiae, B.P.C., '49	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
210	100 gm.	Ferri et quinin. citras ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
72	500 gm.	Ferrum redactum ...	—	—	2	4	0	8½	0	1
48	500 gm.	Glycyrrhiza pulv. ...	—	—	1	7	0	5½	—	—
30	0.5 gm.	Homatropina, B.P.C. ... S.I. (4)	per	gr.	—	—	0	7½	—	—
55	25 gm.	Hydrarg. iodid. rub. S.I. P.I. (4)	—	—	—	—	7	10	1	2
61	25 gm.	Hydrarg. oxid. flav. ... P.I. (8)	—	—	—	—	8	8	1	3
61	25 gm.	Hydrarg. oxid. rub. ... P.I. (8)	—	—	—	—	8	8	1	3
55	25 gm.	Hydrarg. perchlor. pulv. S.I. P.I. (4)	—	—	—	—	7	10	1	2
152	100 gm.	Hydrarg. subchlor. ...	—	—	—	—	6	6	0	10½
128	100 gm.	Hydrargyrum wgt. ...	—	—	—	—	5	6	0	9
152	100 gm.	Hydrarg. ammon. ... P.I. (8)	—	—	—	—	6	6	0	10½
72	100 gm.	Hydrarg. c. creta ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	0	5
72	500 mls	Inf. caryophylli conc., B.P., '48	—	—	2	4	0	8½	0	1
52	500 mls	Inf. gentianæ co. conc. ...	—	—	1	8	0	6	0	1
144	500 mls	Inf. rhei conc., B.P.C. ...	—	—	4	8	1	5	0	2½
99	25 gm.	Ipecac. pulv. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0
180	500 gm.	Jalapa præp. ...	—	—	5	9	1	9	0	3
352	2 Litres	Linct. codein., B.P.C. P.I. (13)	—	—	2	10	0	10½	0	1½
60	500 mls	Linct. methadon., N.F. S.I. D.D.	—	—	1	11	0	7	0	1
192	2 Litres	Linct. scillæ opiat., B.P.C. P.I. (13)	—	—	1	7	0	5½	0	1
92	2 Litres	Linct. simplex, B.P.C. ...	—	—	0	9	0	2½	—	—
186	500 mls	Lin. methyl. salicyl. co., B.P.C., '34. P.I. (12)	—	—	6	0	1	10	0	3
35	500 mls	Lin. saponis meth. ...	4	0	1	1	0	4	—	—

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED
BEFORE REGISTRATIONFrom the "Trade Marks Journal,"
December 18, 1957

For all goods (1), (3) and (5)
SEQUESTRENE, 766,637, 766,636 and 768,269,
by J. R. Geigy, S.A., Basle, Switzerland.

*For manures and chemical substances for use in
agriculture and horticulture (1)*
Device with word HYPERENO, 769,092, by
Compagnie Nord Africaine de l'Hyperphosphate
Reno, Stax, Tunisia.

For chemical products for use in photography (1)
TEKNOL, 769,190, by May & Baker, Ltd.,
Dagenham, Essex.

*For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet pre-
parations, cosmetic preparations, essential oils,
depilatory preparations and preparations for the
hair (3)*
OUTDOOR GIRL FIRST AND LAST, 765,842,
by Crystal Products Co., Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

*For non-medicated toilet preparations for use in
connection with shaving (3)*
BOOTS SPEEDISHAVE, BOOTS QUICK-
SHAVE, 767,346-47, by Boots Pure Drug Co.,
Ltd., Nottingham.

For non-medicated toilet preparations (3)
SPUR, 768,783, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.,
Nottingham.

*For soaps, perfumes, cosmetic preparations, non-
medicated toilet preparations and brillianine (3)*
LENTHERIC CLEAN UP, 768,912, by Len-
theric, Ltd., London, W.1.

*For preparations for waving and setting the hair
(3)*
DURA-SET, 768,934, by John Lewis & Co.,
Ltd., London, W.1.

*For cleaning, polishing, scouring and abrasive pre-
parations; and preparations for laundry use (3)*
ROLSLIP, 769,151, by Powles Hunt & Sons,
Ltd., London, S.E.1.

*For preparations and substances for laundry use;
detergents (not for use in industrial or manu-
facturing processes); and cleaning, polishing, scouring
and abrasive preparations (3)*
Device with words VIM, 769,281, by Lever
Brothers, Port Sunlight, Ltd., Port Sunlight,
Ches.

*For detergents not for use in industrial or manu-
facturing processes (3)*
IOPIPE, 769,842, by Lazarus Laboratories, Inc.,
Buffalo, New York, U.S.A.

For shampoos (3)
VELGLO, 770,235, by Harry Horner & Son,
Ltd., Bangor, Northern Ireland.

*For pharmaceutical preparations and substances
(5)*
ESKASUL, 749,521, by Smith, Kline & French
International Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,
U.S.A.

*For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary sub-
stances; and medical and surgical plasters, mate-
rials prepared for bandaging, disinfectants and
preparations for killing weeds and destroying
vermin (5)*
TUSOLVEN, 763,781, by Union Chimique
Belge S.A., Brussels, Belgium.

*For imide compounds prepared for use in medi-
cine and pharmacy (5)*
TYRIMIDE, 761,628, by Smith, Kline &
French International Co., Philadelphia, Penn-
sylvania, U.S.A.

*For pharmaceutical preparations containing yeast,
protein and casein hydrolysates (being substances
containing amines in the form of amino-acids) (5)*
HYDROLAMINS, B766,647, by Walter Ratner,
Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

For all goods (5)
PLEXIDON, 767,380, by Röhm & Haas,
G.m.b.H., Darmstadt, Germany. OTAMIDYL,
767,957, by May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham,
Essex. SILOMAT, 768,478, by Dr. Karl
Thomae, G.m.b.H., Biberach-on-the-Riss, Ger-
many. ECOMYTRIN, 769,945, by H. Lund-
beck & Co., A/S., Copenhagen, Denmark.

For veterinary preparations (5)
OTODEX, 767,548, by Strenol Products, Ltd.,
London, N.W.2.

C. & D. RETAIL AND DISPENSING PRICE LIST. *Continued from p. 25*

Cost		Item	16 oz.		4 oz.		1 oz.		1 dr.	
d.	per		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
63	500 mls	Liq. iodi aquos.	—	—	2	0	0	7½	0	1
51	100 mls	Liq. iodi fort.	—	—	—	—	2	2	0	3½
144	500 mls	Liq. iodi simp., B.P.C. ...	—	—	4	8	1	5	0	1½
87	500 mls	Liq. quin. ammon., B.P.C. ...	—	—	2	10	0	10	0	2½
63	100 mls	Liq. saccharini, B.P.C. ...	—	—	—	—	2	8	0	5
129	500 mls	Liq. tolut., B.P.C.	—	—	4	2	1	3	0	2
54	500 gm.	Mel boracis, B.P.C.	—	—	1	9	0	6½	0	1
99	25 gm.	Methylsulphonal R only	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0
39	100 mls	Narist. chlorbutol. c. menthol. B.P.C.	—	—	—	—	1	8	0	3
186	500 mls	Ol. amygdalæ Ang.	—	—	6	0	1	10	0	3
38	25 gm.	Ol. anisi	—	—	—	—	5	5	0	9½
264	1 gal.	Ol. arachis	3	2	0	11	0	3½	—	—
138	25 gm.	Ol. bergamot., B.P.C., '49 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
41	25 gm.	Ol. betulæ, B.P.C., '49	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0
36	100 mls	Ol. camph. rect.	—	—	—	—	1	6	0	2½
47	25 gm.	Ol. cassiae, B.P.C., '49	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0
78	25 gm.	Ol. chenopodii	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
44	100 mls	Ol. citronellæ (Ceylon)	—	—	—	—	1	11	0	3
96	500 mls	Ol. eucalypti	—	—	3	1	0	11	0	1½
75	25 gm.	Ol. lavand. Gall.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
37	1 pint	Ol. lini opt.	3	9	1	1	0	4	—	—
60	25 gm.	Ol. menth. pip.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
48	500 gm.	Ol. ricini	5	3	1	6	0	5½	—	—
192	500 gm.	Ol. theobromatis	—	—	6	2	1	10	0	3
48	500 mls	Oxymel, B.P.C.	—	—	1	7	0	5½	0	1
172	2 Litres	Oxymel scillæ, B.P.C.	—	—	1	5	0	5	0	1
56	5 gm.	Papaverin. hydrochlorid. S.I. (4)	per	gr.	0	11½	0	1½	—	—
30	500 gm.	Paraffinum dur.	3	5	0	11½	0	3½	—	—
54	1 oz.	Pasta bism. subnit. et iodoform. B.P.C.	—	—	—	—	6	9	0	11½
40	500 gm.	Pasta zinci oxid. co.	—	—	1	3	0	4½	—	—
42	500 gm.	Pasta zinci oxid. c. acid. salicyl.	—	—	1	4	0	5	0	1
102	100 gm.	Phenazonum, B.P.C.	—	—	—	—	4	4	0	7
57	25 gm.	Phenobarbitonum R only	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
59	25 gm.	Phenobarbiton. sodium R only	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
75	500 mls	Pig. iodi co., B.P.C.	—	—	2	5	0	8½	0	1
63	100 mls	Pig. iodoform. co., B.P.C. ...	—	—	—	—	2	9	0	5
90	250 gm.	Pimentæ pulv.	—	—	—	—	1	9	0	3
54	500 gm.	Plumbi acetat.P.I. (8)	—	—	1	9	0	6½	0	1
63	500 gm.	Potassa sulphurata	—	—	2	0	0	7½	0	1
56	25 gm.	Procin. hydrochlor. ...S.I. (4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
105	500 gm.	Pulv. cretæ aromat.	—	—	3	4	1	0	0	1½
54	500 gm.	Pulv. glycyrrh. co.	—	—	1	9	0	6½	0	1
114	100 gm.	Pulv. ipecac. et opiiS.I. (5)	—	—	—	—	4	10	0	8
78	250 gm.	Pulv. lobeliae co., B.P.C., '49 ...	—	—	5	0	1	6	0	2½
108	500 gm.	Pulv. tragacanth. co.	—	—	3	6	1	1	0	2
141	25 gm.	Quinidinæ sulphas	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10
71	25 gm.	Quinin. hydrobromidum	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
77	25 gm.	Quinin. hydrochloridum	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
69	25 gm.	Quinin. sulphas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
150	250 gm.	Rheum. pulv.	—	—	—	—	2	10	0	5
78	5 gm.	Santoninum	per	gr.	—	—	0	2	—	—
96	500 gm.	Sennæ fol. Alex. pulv.	—	—	3	1	0	11	—	—
58	500 gm.	Sodii acetat. B.P.C., '49	—	—	1	10	0	7	—	—
42	2 kg.	Sodii carbonas	1	3	0	4	0	1½	—	—
33	100 gm.	Sodii nitris. B.P.C.	—	—	—	—	1	5	0	2½
105	500 mls	Spiritus atheris	—	—	3	4	1	0	0	1½
126	1 gal.	Spt. meth. mineralisat.	2	0	0	6	—	—	—	—
120	1 gal.	Spt. meth. indust.	1	11	0	6	—	—	—	—
105	25 gm.	Strvchnin. pulv.S.I. (4)	per	gr.	—	—	0	1	2	2
57	25 gm.	Sulphacetamid. S.I. R only	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
59	25 gm.	Sulphacetamid. sod. S.I. R only	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
92	2 litres	Syrupus	—	—	0	9	0	2½	—	—
81	500 mls	Syr. aurantii	—	—	2	7	0	9½	0	1½
108	2 litres	Syr. ferri phosph. co.	3	1	0	10½	0	3	—	—
54	500 mls	Syr. ficorum co., B.P.C.	—	—	1	9	0	6½	0	1
148	2 litres	Syr. hypophosph. co., B.P.C. P.I. (9 and 13)	—	—	1	2	0	4½	—	—
40	500 mls	Syr. pruni serot.P.I. (9)	—	—	1	3	0	4½	0	1
57	500 mls	Syr. rhei	—	—	1	10	0	6½	0	1
32	500 mls	Syr. scillæ, B.P.C.	—	—	1	0	0	3½	0	1
36	500 mls	Syr. zingiberis	—	—	1	2	0	4	0	1
56	25 gm.	Theobromin. B.P.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
105	500 mls	Tinct. aconitii, B.P.C., '49 S.I. (5)	—	—	3	4	1	0	0	1½
102	500 mls	Tinct. arnicæ flor., B.P.C., '49 ...	—	—	3	3	1	0	0	1
87	500 mls	Tinct. belladonnæP.I. (9)	—	—	2	10	0	10	0	1½
123	500 mls	Tinct. benzoin., B.P.C.	—	—	3	11	1	2	0	2

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Tuesday, January 7

EAST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Falstaff hotel, Canterbury, at 8 p.m. A representative of Kodak, Ltd., on "Snapshots in Colour."

LONDON UNIVERSITY, Bearstead lecture theatre, London Hospital Medical College, Turner Street, London, E.1, at 5.30 p.m. Dr. E. Jacobsen (Danish Medicinal and Chemical Co., Ltd.) on "The Pharmacological Classification of Central Nervous Depressants."

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, North Stafford hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, at 7.30 p.m. Motions for Branch Representatives' meeting.

NORWICH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Assembly house, Theatre Street, Norwich, at 7.30 p.m. Coloured photographs of a holiday in Holland by Mr. R. E. R. Ling.

WATFORD AND ST. ALBANS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, C. J. Hewlett & Co., Ltd., Watford, at 8 p.m. Film show.

WEST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal Bell hotel, Bromley, at 8 p.m. Dr. J. J. F. Merry (Merek Sharp & Dohme, Ltd.)

C. & D. RETAIL AND DISPENSING PRICE LIST. Concluded from p. 26

Cost		Item	1 lb oz.	4 oz.	1 oz.	1 dr.
d.	per		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
149	500 mils	Tinct. benzoin. co. ...	—	4 9	1 5	0 2½
96	500 mils	Tinct. catechu, B.P.C. ...	—	3 1	0 11	0 1½
222	250 mils	Tinct. chlorof. et morph., B.P.C., '49 D.D. ...	—	—	4 4	0 7
105	500 mils	Tinct. colchici ... P.I. (9) ...	—	3 4	1 0	0 1½
111	500 mils	Tinct. digitalis ... S.I. (5) ...	—	3 7	1 1	0 2
125	500 mils	Tinct. ipecacuanhæ ...	—	4 0	1 3	0 2
150	500 mils	Tinct. lobeliae aether., B.P.C. ...	—	4 10	1 5	0 2½
120	500 mils	Tinct. lobeliae simp. ...	—	3 10	1 2	0 2
77	500 mils	Tinct. opii camph. ... P.I. (9) ...	—	2 6	0 9	0 1½
55	100 mils	Tinct. strophanthi ... S.I. (5) ...	—	—	2 4	0 4
107	500 mils	Tinct. valerian. ammon., B.P.C. ...	—	3 5	1 0	0 2
201	100 gm.	Tragacantha ...	—	—	8 8	1 2
219	100 gm.	Tragacanthæ pulv. ...	—	—	9 4	1 4
158	100 gm.	Ung. aquæ rosæ, B.P.C., '49 ...	—	—	5 7	0 9
102	500 gm.	Ung. colophonii, B.P.C. ...	—	3 3	1 0	0 1½
60	500 gm.	Ung. dithranolis ...	—	1 11	0 7	—
126	500 gm.	Ung. dithranolis forte ...	—	4 1	1 3	0 2
105	500 gm.	Ung. eucalypti, B.P.C., '49 ...	—	3 4	1 0	0 1½
156	250 gm.	Ung. hydrarg. ...	—	10 1	3 1	0 5
132	500 gm.	Ung. hydrarg. dil. ...	—	4 3	1 3	0 2
252	2 kg.	Ung. hydrarg. ammon. P.I. (9) ...	—	2 0	0 7½	0 1
186	500 gm.	Ung. hydrarg. co. ...	—	6 0	1 10	0 3
126	250 gm.	Ung. hydrarg. oleat. ... S.I. (5) ...	—	—	2 5	0 4
252	500 gm.	Ung. hydrarg. subchlor. ...	—	8 2	2 6	0 5
60	500 gm.	Ung. iodi denigrescens ...	—	1 11	0 7	0 1
81	500 gm.	Ung. methyl. salicyl. dil. ...	—	2 7	0 9½	0 1½
69	500 gm.	Ung. zinci et ol. ricini ...	—	2 3	0 8	0 1
116	250 gm.	Ung. zinci undecen. ...	—	7 5	2 3	0 4
72	500 mils	Vap. benzoin., B.P.C. ...	—	2 4	0 8½	0 1
99	500 mils	Vap. menthol. et benzoin. (meth.), B.P.C. ...	—	3 2	0 11½	0 1½
104	2 kg.	Zinci oxidum ...	—	2 11	0 10	0 3
36	100 gm.	Zinci stearas ...	—	—	1 6	0 2½

Cost		TABLETS	Selling Price (in containers)	
d.	per		25	100
67.5	100	Amidopyrin., gr. 5. S. I. R only ...	s. d.	s. d.
306	500	Amylobarbiton. sod., gr. 3. S. I. R only ...	3 1	9 10
214	500	Carbomal., gr. 5 ...	2 10	9 10
72	100	Cyclobarbiton., gr. 3. S. I. R only ...	2 2	7 2
46	100	Ergotæ præp., gr. 2½. ... S. I. (6) ...	3 3	10 6
64	100	Erythrityl tetranit. dil., gr. ½. ... P. I. (13) ...	2 3	6 9
112	100	Erythrityl tetranit. dil., gr. 1. ... P. I. (13) ...	2 11	9 4
112	100	Folic acid., 5-mgm., B.P.C. ...	4 8	16 4
73	500	Hyoscin. hydrobrom., gr. 1/200, B.P.C. S. I. (6) ...	4 8	16 4
220	500	Isoprenaline. sulphas, 10-mgm. ... P. I. ...	1 2	3 0
64	250	Phenytoin. sodium, 0.1-gm. ...	2 3	7 4
128.5	100	Propylthiouracil., 60-mgm. ...	1 6	4 8
74	100	Quinin. bisulphat., gr. 5 ...	5 3	18 9
180	1,000	Rhei et sodii bicarb., B.P.C. ...	3 4	10 10
88	100	Santonin. co., B.P.C. ...	1 3	3 6
115	100	Sulphonah., gr. 5 ...	3 10	12 10
67	100	Theobrom. et sod. sal., gr. 5 ...	4 10	16 10
460	500	Trisulphonamide S. I. R only ...	3 1	9 9
			4 0	14 4
CAPSULES				
445	250	Sandalwood oil, min. 5 ...	7 2	26 10
322	100	Sandalwood oil, min. 10 ...	12 4	47 0

The bold letters and figures at left of dispensing price relate to the classification of poisons in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Poisons Guide.

on "The Medical Use of Cortisone and Related Steroids."

Wednesday, January 8

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Craig's restaurant, 142A St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. D. Marshall Sloane (Cow & Gate, Ltd.) on "Switzerland and the Fête des Vignerons."

HULL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION AND BRANCH, Imperial hotel, at 8 p.m. Dr. C. Groves on "Diabetes."

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Embassy rooms, Sale, at 6.30 p.m. President's evening (dinner, dance, whist drive).

SOCIETY OF APPLIED BACTERIOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 1 Wimpole Street, London, W.1, at 2.15 p.m. Papers on "New Techniques in Microscopy."

WEST LONDON BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, 21 Portman Square, London, W.1, at 7.15 p.m. Mr. J. Wright (deputy secretary, N.P.U.) on "£ s. d. of N.H.S. . . . Decimals."

Thursday, January 9

BIRKENHEAD AND WIRRAL PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, hotel Victoria, New Brighton, at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

BOURNMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Grand hotel, at 7.45 p.m. Motions for Branch Representatives' meeting.

HARROGATE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Blue Bird café, Parliament Street, at 7.45 p.m. Miss M. A. Burr (a member of the Society's Council) on "Current Affairs in Pharmacy."

LEEDS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Metropole hotel, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. H. W. Tomski on "Pharmaceutical Economics."

ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Wembley Stadium, at 7.45 p.m. Ice show. Coach picking-up points: Upminster and Brentwood.

Friday, January 10

FINE CHEMICALS GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 6.30 p.m. Professor R. M. Barrer (department of chemistry, Imperial College of Science and Technology) on "Molecular Sieves."

HERTFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Cranbourne rooms, Hatfield, at 8 p.m. Annual buffet-dance.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

PROGRAMME details are given to enable chemists to put in linking-up displays if they wish. Notice given is as far in advance of the programme date as can be guaranteed by the broadcasting companies. Where known, the number of appearances of the product during the week is shown in parentheses.

January 12-18

LONDON

Airwick. Alka-Seltzer (2). Anadin. Beecham's pills (4) and powders (5). Eno's fruit salt (2). Eucryl tooth-powder (3). Fynnon salt. Gallo-way's cough syrup (3). Germolene (4). Gibbs' S.R. tooth-paste (7). Gillette razors and blades (2). Gon (2).

Handy-Andies (3). Horlicks (4). Iron Jellies (2). Kleenex tissues (5). Lantigen 'B' oral vaccine. Lemskin (3). Macleans indigestion remedies (2) and tooth-paste (2). Macprin (3). Max Factor products. Milk of Magnesia products (3). Moorland indigestion tablets (2).

Paciquins (2). Penetrol inhalant. Phensic (7). Phosferine (3). Phyllosan (2). Potter's catarrh pastilles.

Sea-pearls (3). Silvikrin hair cream. Snowfire waveset. Supavite (3). Suregrip rubber gloves (2).

Valderma balm. Veno's cough mixture (4). Vita-fort vitamin capsules (3). Vita-Glucose. Vosene (3). Vykin. Yeast-Vite (2). Zeph nasal spray (2). Zubcs pastilles (2).

MIDLAND

Airwick. Alka-Seltzer (2). Anadin (2). Beecham's

pills (5) and powders (5). Bisodol, Brylcreem. Eno's fruit salt (2). Eucryl tooth-powder (2). Galloway's cough syrup (3). Germolene (3). Gibbs' S.R. tooth-paste (12). Gillette razors and blades (2). Gon (2). Handy-Andies (3). Horlicks (4). Kleenex tissues (5). Lantigen 'B' oral vaccine. Lobelline cough syrup (4). Macleans indigestion remedies (3) and tooth-paste (2). Macprin (2). Max Factor products, Milk of Magnesia products (3). Moorland indigestion tablets (2). Nemakol.

Pacquins (2). Penetrol inhalant. Phensic (7). Potter's catarrh pastilles, Silvikrin hair cream. Snowfire almond hand cream. Supavite (3).

Valderma balm. Veno's cough mixture (4). Vita-Glucose. Vykmin. Water Lilies shampoo (5). Yeast-Vite (2). Zeph nasal spray (2). Zubes pastilles (2).

NORTH

Airwick (2). Alka-Seltzer. Anadin. Beecham's pills (7) and powders (7). Brylcreem. Cephos (4).

Eno's fruit salt. Eucryl tooth-powder. Fynnon salt. Galloway's cough syrup (3). Germolene (3). Gibbs' S.R. tooth-paste (10). Gillette razors and blades (2). Gon (2).

Handy-Andies (3). Hiltone (4). Horlicks (3). Kleenex tissues (5). Lantigen 'B' oral vaccine. Macleans indigestion remedies (2) and tooth-

paste (2). Macprin (3). Max Factor products. Milk of Magnesia products (3). Moorland indigestion tablets (2).

Pacquins (2). Penetrol inhalant. Persomnia tablets. Phensic (7). Phyllosan. Potter's catarrh pastilles.

Silvikrin hair cream and shampoo (2). Snowfire almond hand cream. Supavite (3). Thermogene (3).

Valderma balm. Veno's cough mixture (5). Vita-Glucose. Vykmin. Water Lilies shampoo (5). Yeast-Vite (2). Zeph nasal spray (2). Zubes pastilles (2).

SCOTLAND

Airwick. Alka-Seltzer. Anadin (3). Askit (10). Beecham's pills (4) and powders (8). Brylcreem (4). Fynnon salt. Galloway's cough syrup (4). Germolene (3). Gillette razors and blades (2). Gon (2).

Handy-Andies (3). Horlicks (3). Kleenex tissues (5). Lantigen 'B' oral vaccine. Macleans indigestion remedies (3) and tooth-paste (2). Macprin (3). Max Factor products. Milk of Magnesia products (3). Moorland indigestion tablets (2).

Pacquins (2). Penetrol inhalant. Persomnia tablets. Phensic (4). Supavite (3).

Veno's cough mixture (4). Vita-Glucose. Vosene (3). Vykmin. Water Lilies shampoo. Zeph nasal

spray (2). Zubes pastilles (2).

Other products which are currently being advertised (but for which no station has been notified) include: Owbridge's lung tonic. Pifco vibratory massager. Victory V lozenges, 1001 cleaner.

PRESS ADVERTISING

ELLIMAN SONS & CO., LTD., Chandos Street, Slough, Bucks; Elliman's Fibro cream and Universal embrocation. In national newspapers.

LONDON RUBBER CO., LTD., Hall Lane, Chingford, London, E.4; Suregrip rubber gloves. In *Woman*, *Woman's Own* and *Woman's Sunday Mirror*.

OPTABS, LTD., Grant Street, Bradford, 3; Optabs eye lotion tablets. Monthly in *Sunday Pictorial*, *People*, *Sunday Express*, *Woman's Sunday Mirror* and *T.V. Times*.

ORGANON LABORATORIES, LTD., Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, London, W.C.2; Endocil hormone cream. In *Woman*, *Woman's Own*, *Woman's Weekly*, *Woman's Journal*, *Woman and Home*, *Vogue*.

Price Lists

GEIGY PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD., Wythenshawe, Manchester, 23; Medical Products. November 1957. Pp. 52.

C. & D. WEEKLY LIST OF PRICES

A=Advanced; R=Reduced; I.R.P.=Inclusive Retail Price; *=Tax 30 per cent.; †=Tax 90 per cent.

WILLIAM EDGE & SONS, LTD. (from January 1) I.R.P.

Drummer dyes	7 1/2 A
colour remover	7 1/2 A
Jiffy dyes	5 A

EVAN WILLIAMS CO., LTD. (from January 1) Doz.

Evan Williams wave set†	8 6	1 8 A
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IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., PHARMACEUTICALS DIVISION

Avlocor tablets (merchant shipping pack) 0.25 gm.	250	380 0	47 6 R
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PHARMETHICALS (LONDON), LTD. (from January 1)

Schering, A.G.:—

Primolut-Depot ampoules	Each		
1 mil 65 mgm.	1	5 2	7 9 R
	3	14 0	21 0 R
	20	74 8	112 0 R
125 mgm.	1	7 6	11 3 R
	3	20 0	30 0 R
	20	106 8	160 0 R
250 mgm.	1	12 6	18 9 R
	3	33 4	50 0 R
	20	178 0	267 0 R
Primosiston ampoules			
1 mil	1	9 0	13 6 R
	3	24 0	36 0 R
	20	128 0	192 0 R
Primoteston-Depot ampoules			
1 mil 50 mgm.	1	6 3	9 5 R
	3	17 0	25 6 R
	20	89 10	134 9 R
100 mgm.	1	11 2	16 9 R
	3	30 6	45 9 R
	20	162 6	243 9 R
250 mgm.	1	26 4	39 6 R
	3	71 0	106 6 R
	20	375 0	562 6 R

SANDOZ PRODUCTS, LTD. (from January 6) Doz.

Femergin ampoules			
0.5 mil	6	52 0	6 6 R
	12	90 0	11 3 R
	50	352 0	44 0 R
1 mil	6	64 0	8 0 R
	12	116 0	14 6 R
Lobelline-Sandoz ampoules			
1 mil 3 mgm.	6	50 0	6 3 R
	100	674 0	84 3 R
10 mgm.	6	88 0	11 0 R
	100	1,434 0	179 3 R

SCOTT & BOWNE, LTD. (from January 1)

Oxydent denture cleansure*			
		1 6 A	
		2 8 A	

P.A.T.A. LIST

(Alterations notified this week by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association.)

J. E. ELLIS, LTD. (from January 1)

Daisy tablets*	24	13 10	1 11 A
	40	21 4	2 11 A
	60	28 4	3 11 A

HARVEY-SCRUTON, LTD. (from January 1)

Nurse Harvey's mixture*	14 8	2 0 A
baby powder*	14 2	2 0 A

LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, LTD.

Halibut-liver oil 1/4 oz.	14 0	1 9 R
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SOUTHON LABORATORIES, LTD. (sole distributors, PHARMAX, LTD.)

E.P. tablets*	16	12 8	1 11 A
	100	46 6	7 0 A

W. WOODWARD, LTD. (from January 1)

Woodward's gripe water*	15 7	2 0 A
	6 Doz.	
	15 0	
	12 Doz.	
	14 5	

ADDITIONS TO THE LIST

CHESEBROUGH-POND'S, LTD.

Pond's "angel touch"†	Doz.		
	19 6	3 9	

DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO., LTD.

Glycodine*	2 fl. oz.	20 0	3 0
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J. E. ELLIS, LTD.

Daisy powders "plus"	Doz.		
formula (red label)*			3

display card

	8	13 10	1 11
	24	38 4	5 4
	36	55 0	

GENATOSAN, LTD.

Acnil*	1 oz.	24 0	3 8
Pulvogen*	50 gm.	25 6	3 8
	Gross		
Sebbix cream shampoo*			
sachet	62 0	9	
tube	Doz.		
	23 0	3 3	
	Gross		
liquid shampoo sachet	62 0	9	
	Doz.		
	23 0	3 3	
	Each		
20 oz. bottle	16 6	26 6	

HARVEY-SCRUTON, LTD.

Nurse Harvey's baby soap*	Doz.		
	6 8	11	

LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, LTD.

Losall's pills* (new size)	33 0	4 9 1/2
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SOUTHON LABORATORIES, LTD.

Esoban calamine (standard)	4 oz.	16 0	2 5
	Each		
	80 oz.	21 4	38 5
	Doz.		
barrier cream	12 oz.	36 0	5 5

DELETIONS FROM THE LIST

GENATOSAN, LTD. B.V.U. tablets, dermatological preparations, Genozo tooth-paste.

HARKER STAGG, LTD. Laurence's hair dye, Nadrol.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO., LTD. Izal germicide, toilet soap, mints.

T. & H. SMITH, LTD. Glycodeine.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

ARMOUR LABORATORIES (ARMOUR & CO., LTD.)

Lyophilised Chymar 3 vials plus 3 x 1-c.c. ampoules of diluent	Each	25 0
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BAYER PRODUCTS, LTD.

Plaquenil tablets	100	90 0	135 0
	500	430 0	645 0

CROOKES LABORATORIES, LTD.

Crolax capsules*	12	1 8	3 0
	50	5 0	9 0

DISTILLERS CO. (BIOCHEMICALS), LTD.

Distaquaine V-K tablets	100	40 6	60 9
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ELI LILLY & CO., LTD.

V-Cil-K tablets 125 mgm.	500	296 0
	1,000	575 0
250 mgm.	500	573 6
	1,000	1,145 0

WILLIAM EDGE & SONS, LTD.

Drummer pine disinfectant	16 oz.	2 6
lavatory Santizer		1 6

KLEINERT RUBBER CO.

Swim caps (tax 10 per cent.):—	Doz.	
Viking "pirate"	37 0	4 11
"harlequin"	48 6	6 6
"gaytime"	48 6	6 6
"buttons & bows"	79 0	10 6
Viking Sava-Wave:—		
"check"	56 0	7 6
"bubbles" (child)	44 6	5 11
"bubbles" (adult)	64 0	8 6
"brigand"	72 0	9 6
"coronet"	94 0	12 6
"sea flower"	94 0	12 6
"bang"	135 0	17 11
"sea queen"	472 0	63 0

MICEX, LTD.

Micex		9
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MUNRO VITAREX, LTD.

Dr. N. G. Payot contour pencil†		27 6
refills†	2	7 6

PFIZER, LTD.

Prednisone (Pfizer) tablets		
1 mgm.	100	30 0
	500	130 0
Deltacortril tablets		
1 mgm.	500	130 0

ROBERTS WINDSOR SOAP CO., LTD.

Bath disks*		1 10
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SPRATT'S PATENT, LTD.

Spratt's meat large tin		1 11
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